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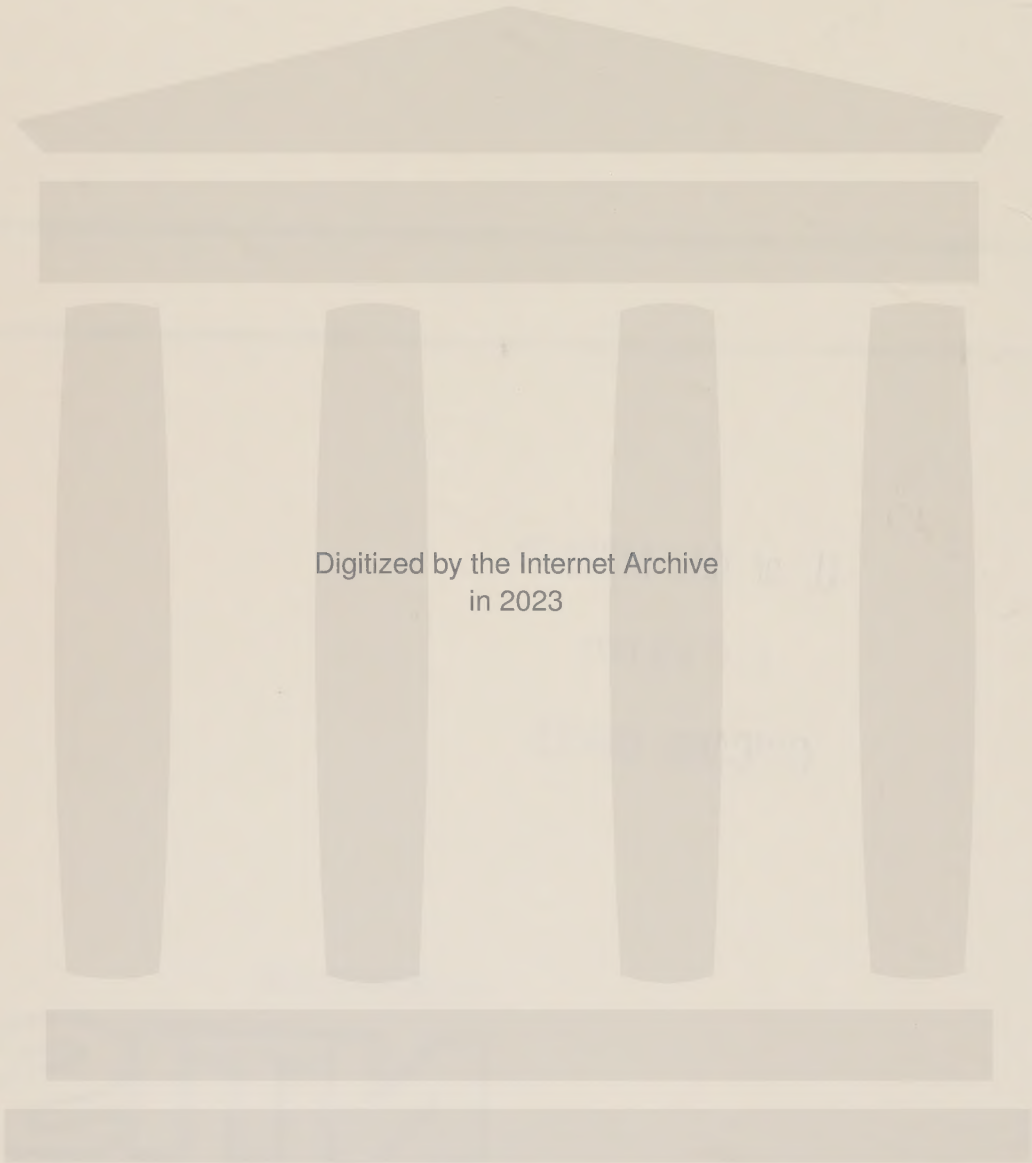

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* NATIONAL *
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"MAY 7" CADRE SCHOOLS

A New Chapter in the History of Education for Party Cadres

by

Sung Chen-t'ing (宋振庭), Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Ch'ingkou "May 7" Cadres School, Kirin Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 20, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, "May 7" cadres schools are vigorously developing. The battle cry "Run the 'May 7' cadres schools well and support all the newly emerging things of socialism" sounded at the Party's 10th Congress is for us the greatest inspiration and incentive that further strengthen our determination to run well the "May 7" cadres school.

I had been engaged in cadre education work for many years in the past. In the latter period of the great proletarian cultural revolution, I came to the "May 7" cadres school first as a student, but was later held responsible for running the school. From my own personal experience, I realize that: "May 7" cadres schools are very good! Their appearance has brought a new aspect to cadre education work and written a new chapter in the history of education for Party cadres.

In what respects are the "May 7" cadres schools good? Mainly because the correctness of their line. They have eliminated the mire of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao type, implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian line in cadre education and a new type of cadres schools for the socialist period.

Not Only Study and Practice in Cadres Schools But Also Better Able To Learn Marxism-Leninism

Chairman Mao said: "Cadres should be educated to have some understanding of Marxism-Leninism; it would be still better if they understand more. That is to say, they should practice Marxism-Leninism, and not revisionism." "May 7" cadres schools are good classrooms for the study of Marxism-Leninism and the criticism of revisionism. "May 7" cadres schools are not old-type schools carrying out study behind closed doors, or farms purely for performing manual labor. They put "learn politics" and "criticize the bourgeoisie" above all else; they emphasize not only study but also labor and contacts with the masses of workers and peasants. In this way, a vast horizon is opened up for combining theory with practice.

The "May 7" cadres schools have done away with the method of studying Marxism statically and in isolation. They firmly adhere to carrying out study through practice and combining study with practice so that learning can be carried out in a solid and down-to-earth as well as lively and vigorous manner. Some of the educated cadres formerly used to be arrogant. They had no eyes for the masses and thought very highly of themselves. Although they studied countless times the concept that the masses are the real heroes, they nevertheless failed to understand that perfectly. After they came to the cadres schools, although they took up mass work and participated in class struggle, they still did not know how to observe the new trend of the class struggle. When they took part in productive labor, they also encountered numerous difficulties. They saw with their own eyes the rich practical experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants in class struggle and the struggle for production. Then, they studied once again the basic viewpoint of historical materialism, "The masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant," and found it easier to understand.

Studying in the "May 7" cadres schools, they are able to integrate study and application more closely, and strive to make use of the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint acquired to guide practice and to analyze and solve problems encountered in the struggle between the two lines. In the past, some comrades did not understand class struggle. This gave rise to the erroneous understanding that "struggle in line cannot be understood" and "being hoodwinked and fooled is unavoidable." Everybody studied Engels' theses on the identity of thinking and being, and concretely analyzed the causes of their being hoodwinked and fooled in the struggle between the two lines.

In the historical period of socialism, class struggle and two-line struggle are extremely complicated, and those conspirators also purposely created false images to increase our difficulty of recognition. Because of our low theoretical level and poor eyesight, we were still inept at distinguishing between true and false Marxism under the complicated conditions. At times, although we might be able to see through a problem, yet because we lacked the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide, we were unable to wage struggle vigorously. By means of study and discussion, everybody realized that according to the dialectical materialist viewpoint, all objective things could be understood. There is a possibility of being hoodwinked and swindled in class struggle, but this is not inevitable. The disguises of all political swindlers could

be seen through and exposed, which is inevitable. The decisive factor here is that we must study assiduously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and by grasping this telescope and microscope of Marxism-Leninism, actively take part in actual struggle and diligently transform our world outlook. After the analysis, their consciousness in studying Marxism-Leninism became even higher.

Some people say that "the 'May 7' cadres schools are not regular schools and Marxism-Leninism cannot be learned there." What is "regular"? Different classes have different views. The proletariat holds that the purpose of studying through practice is for application, that is for application in solving problems, and that is regular. In the past 17 years, due to interference by the revisionist line, cadre education work for a time became separated from reality in the quest for so-called regularization and systematization. It called for "studying behind closed doors" and proceeding from book to book and concept to concept. I for one suffered deeply and realized thoroughly its harm. Because the style of study was incorrect, I was unable to understand Marxism-Leninism. That was an important cause why I had accepted the wrong line in the past. By discussing what is "regular" in departure from combining theory with practice we not only cannot learn of Marxism-Leninism in true sense, but also reveal, to tell the truth our nostalgia for "studying behind closed doors." This is extremely dangerous.

Tempering in the Frontline of the Three Great Revolutionary Movements Is of Help To Constantly Remolding the World Outlook

"The change in world outlook is something fundamental." Only by unremittingly remolding the world outlook could Chairman Mao's revolutionary line be consciously implemented. Grasping this fundamental question in the course of studying, doing manual labor and joining production brigades, the "May 7" cadres schools have all firmly grasped this key link of education in ideology and political line to inspire the students to consciously carry out ideological remolding.

The running of "May 7" cadres schools in the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements and in the storm of class struggle is very advantageous to the remolding of the students' world outlook. The "May 7" cadres schools are not places "for a change of environment and to give their brains a rest" where they can sit in the shade and stretch their legs, but good places for them to remold their world outlook and raise their awareness of continuing the revolution. They have the theoretical weapon of Marxism-Leninism and are battlefields for class struggle and two-line struggle. They are classrooms for fighting against nature and the elements and have the poor and lower-middle peasants for teachers. There, everything is different from the kind of "self-cultivation behind closed doors" and "eruption of revolution in the depth of the soul" advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i and the Lin Piao type, but the students are sent to weather the storm and face the world through struggle so as to change their thinking and the world. Under this condition, the students are able to acquire a lively education.

With all these activities pounding against the moribund ideas of the bourgeoisie, the shortcomings and mistakes in the thinking of the cadres are readily exposed. This is favorable for promoting constant ideological remolding and enables cadres of various types to seek development in the direction of what they are deficient in. The old cadres will be able to muster their revolutionary spirit, the young cadres will be able to become more matured, the worker-peasant cadres will be able to arm themselves with theory, and the intellectual cadres will be able to turn toward the workers and peasants.

Grasping the transformation of the world outlook in the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements not only solves problems of a common nature, such as washing away the spirit of idealism and establishing the materialist viewpoint, getting rid of historical idealism and establishing historical materialism, and criticizing the bourgeois theory of human nature and establishing the viewpoint of class and class struggle, but also inspires each student to grasp vital problems in his own world outlook with the aim of solving them. As far as the cadres are concerned, a problem of universal nature in the transformation of world outlook is to eliminate the ideological effect of "the officials are exalted whereas the people are lowly" and solve the question of capable of leading the life of an "official" or a civilian, and of accepting a higher or lower post.

The "May 7" cadres schools have extremely good conditions for solving this problem. The moment the cadres enter the cadres schools, a change takes place right away in their positions. Just as Engels pointed out: "Everyone should begin by being a soldier....and voluntarily places himself into the ranks of the fighters." No matter how high their positions, they are all ordinary workers in the "May 7" cadres schools. The secretary of the hsien Party committee may become a cook, the head of the Department of Agriculture may become a stock feeder, and the secretary of the municipal Party committee may be placed in charge of the paddy fields. Every student must consciously take part in such daily chores as fetching water, chopping firewood, heating brick beds and sweeping up courtyards. As ordinary workers, it is easy for them to discard their haughty airs, correctly orient their relations with the people, and behave correctly. Many cadres who have attended cadres schools, upon returning to their work stations, are able to take up whatever work assigned them by the Party. They are diligent and earnest in their work, are able to forge close ties with the masses, and do not seek special treatment. They are favorably commented upon by the people.

Adhering to Running Cadres Schools in the Countryside Is Favorable To Bringing the Spirit of Hard Struggle into Play

Chairman Mao points out: "We must advocate hard struggle, which is our intrinsic political characteristic." What kind of work style the cadres schools foster? Is it self-reliance and hard struggle or is it fondness for leisure, distaste for work and love of luxury? This is a question of orientation in the running of the school.

Marxism tells us that revolutionary fighters are able to transform their environment and create revolutionary conditions, but a revolutionary environment is also of help to the cultivation of the revolutionary spirit. Running "May 7" cadres schools in the countryside enables the cadres to keep in touch with the poor and lower-middle peasants and creates conditions for the poor and lower-middle peasants to study. The running of "May 7" cadres schools in a more difficult environment is of great significance to the cadres in inheriting and carrying forward the glorious tradition of hard struggle and resisting the corrosion of bourgeois ideology and the attack of sugar-coated bullets. The "May 7" cadres schools have taken inheriting and carrying forward the revolutionary tradition as an important content of teaching. The students reclaim land for tilling, collect firewood fire bricks, build kilns and matsheds, and fetch water for cooking themselves. These have a profound influence on the thinking of the students. Their hands are soiled with cow dung, their feet are covered with mud and their bodies are soaked with sweat. This enables them to strengthen their thinking and feeling for the working people, embrace the spirit of self-reliance and foster the style of hard struggle and simple living. Just as the people have said in praise of many students of the "May 7" cadres schools, there is no work they cannot do and no hardship they cannot endure.

Some people think that the "May 7" cadres schools should not be run in the countryside. We are of the opinion that this is not just a question of school site, but a question of the orientation the cadres schools should take. Running cadres schools in the countryside and adhering to the orientation of integration with the workers and peasants is more conducive to the training of fine cadres who are hard working, able to forge close ties with the masses and willing to share the destiny of the broad masses of people. If the "May 7" cadres schools are run in cities, and are located far away from production bases, and from the poor and lower-middle peasants the characteristics of the "May 7" cadres schools are also lost. This is unfavorable to our adhering to the correct orientation in the running of schools. The thinking of returning to the city covers up a fear of hardship, and this is very bad.

*

The appearance of the "May 7" cadres schools has created a good mode for us to train and educate the cadres in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. However, this good mode has only provided us with a possibility for doing a good job in cadre education work. In order to translate this possibility into reality, we are still required to carry out a great deal of arduous and meticulous work. Definitely the most significant work here is the unremitting development of the struggle between the two lines and firm adherence to a correct line. Only by adopting the correct line could the cadres schools become fine places for the training of cadres. And only by unremittingly developing the struggle could Chairman Mao's proletarian line in cadre education be implemented. We must continue to place the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work above all else, criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook, adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian line in cadre education in struggle, and run the "May 7" cadres schools still better.

The call of the Party's 10th Congress for running the cadres schools well is of extremely far-reaching significance. Our responsibility is extremely heavy. As a Communist Party member, I feel extremely honored and happy to be able to shoulder the work of running a "May 7" cadres school. The Party calls upon the personnel of cadres schools to love warmly the cause of cadre education of the Party, to set the pace in carrying out well ideological revolutionization and to consciously run cadres schools properly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. I must diligently carry out this demand, and under the guidance of the spirit of the Party's 10th Congress, make still greater efforts for the cause of cadres education of the Party.

* * *

STUDY OF 10TH PARTY CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

Continue To Place the Criticize-Lin Piao and Rectify-Style Movement Above All Else

- outline of speeches made by some Party members and cadres and some of the masses in Peking municipality while studying the documents of the 10th Party Congress

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 19, 1973)

After the successful conclusion of the 10th Congress of the Party, the broad masses of Communists and revolutionary people and cadres in Peking municipality have enthusiastically held symposia and study meetings to conscientiously study the documents of the 10th Party Congress. They declare: While carrying out the various fighting tasks set forth by the 10th Congress, we must continue to put the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style movement above all else, make thoroughgoing revolutionary mass criticism against the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, and enhance our awareness of the class struggle and the two-line struggle and our consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, so that the various branches of our work may progress better along the track of the proletarian revolutionary line. The following are the speeches made by some Party members and cadres and some of the masses while studying the documents of the 10th Congress.

Huang Ying-fu (Secretary of the Party Committee of Peking Municipal Bureau of Machine Building):

Dwelling on the current tasks, the Political Report to the 10th Party Congress points out: "First of all, we should continue to do a good job of criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying style of work." This is of vital significance to us in perseveringly continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The victory in smashing the Lin Piao anti-Party clique is a telling blow to the class enemies at home and abroad. It further consolidates the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and fires the enthusiasm of the whole Chinese people for socialist revolution and construction. We, all the workers and staff members of the system of machine building in Peking municipality, have learned an impressive lesson in ideology and political line during the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify style of work and have enhanced our awareness of the struggle between the two lines. A new atmosphere of growing prosperity has appeared in various branches of work. Last year, the total industrial output value of the whole bureau topped that in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution, by 3.2 times, and in the first eight months of this year, it also surpassed that in the corresponding period of last year by 16.6 percent. Facts show that today's excellent situation is precisely the outcome of the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style of work.

Chairman Mao teaches: "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." The practice of struggle makes us understand deeply that the progress of socialist construction is always accompanied by socialist revolution, and only by tightly grasping class struggle and the two-line struggle can we push forward the development of the socialist economy.

Yin Wei-ch'en (a national model in agricultural labor, and Secretary of the Party Committee of Huangt'ukang People's Commune):

During the historical period of socialist society, there exist class struggle and two-line struggle. They exist objectively independent of man's will. Take our commune for instance. From the agrarian reform through the cooperative movement to the switch over to people's communes, the struggles between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines never stopped for even a single day in the past two decades and more. After the conspiracy of Liu Shao-ch'i to practice "san-tzu i-pao" in a vain attempt to restore capitalism had been smashed, there appeared the interference by the revisionist line of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. Now, Lin Piao and company have collapsed. But, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines will never cease in the future. The poor and lower-middle peasants have aptly said: "Once class struggle is relaxed, the class enemy will launch an attack." As Party cadres, we must firmly bear in mind the protracted and complicated nature of the class struggle and the two-line struggle, firmly bear in mind the Party's basic line, continue to grasp firmly and properly the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style of work, and continuously enhance our consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Yu Chin-na (a grassroots-level militiawoman of Peking Auto Works):

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique has been shattered. But, the class enemies at home and abroad will never be reconciled to their defeat. They certainly will continue to make trouble. The struggle between the two classes and the two lines will continue to exist, and the threat of imperialism and social-imperialism in carrying out aggression and subversion also will continue to exist. Therefore, we absolutely must not relax our vigilance in the face of victory but must continue to criticize penetratingly the ultra-Right essence of the revisionist line of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and to uncover penetratingly their crimes in turning against the Party and the country. We grassroots-level militiamen should be trail-blazers in criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying style of work and models in production and construction. We should carry out production on the one hand and strengthen preparations against war on the other. Should imperialism and social-imperialism dare to invade us, we shall drown them in the vast ocean of people's war.

Ts'ui Hsü-tung (secretary of the CCP Tahsing Hsien Committee):

Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is through repeated education by positive and negative examples and through comparisons and contrasts that revolutionary parties and the revolutionary people can temper themselves, become mature and make sure of victory." The 10th Congress of the Party calls upon us to make

full use of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique as a teacher by negative example, to carry out education in class struggle and two-line struggle for the whole Party, the whole Army and the whole Chinese people, to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, to criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook. We feel that it is of extremely great significance for us to conscientiously study the Marxist theories while making revolutionary mass criticism. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the principal leading members of our hsien committee studied the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, including "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and "On Practice." This year, they guided and helped more than 5,000 backbones in study in the whole hsien to study materialism and criticize the "theory of genius" trumpeted by Lin Piao and company. At the same time, they organized over half of the hsien and commune cadres to go down to the countryside to guide and help the masses of commune members in their study. This propelled the hsien-wide movement for criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying style of work to develop in greater depth. We are resolved to respond to the call given by the 10th Congress and to continue to read and study perseveringly and conscientiously, so that the broad masses of cadres and the people of the whole hsien can gradually arm themselves with the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in the course of struggle.

Chang Pao-sheng (a young worker of the casting shop of Peking No. 1 Machine Tools Plant and a member of the group for spare-time study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought formed by the screw-box group):

Since the launching of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify style of work, we have conscientiously studied such works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao as the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution" and "On Practice" and have mastered the theoretical weapon, thereby conducting revolutionary mass criticism in ever greater depth. For instance, in the course of criticizing the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in changing the Party's basic line, we read through Lenin's "The State and Revolution" and realized that the malicious attack launched by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique on the dictatorship of the proletariat was something against the very essence of Marxism. We saw more clearly the ultra-Right essence of the revisionist line. Since the beginning of this year, in the light of the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of style of work, we have on 19 occasions introduced to the workers of our group what we have learned about some basic viewpoints of Marxism. This plays a positive role in urging our group to read and study and to conduct revolutionary mass criticism. In the future, we must make strenuous efforts to study, to apply the sharp weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in shattering the slander and sophistry of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and, under the guidance of the spirit of the 10th Party Congress, to strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. (Based on an NCNA dispatch dated September 18, 1973)

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Penetratingly Criticize Lin Piao and Rectify the Style of Work, Carry the Revolution in Education Through to the End

by

Jung Heng-shan (荣恒山), Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee of the North-East Technical College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 30, 1973)

Our great leader Chairman Mao has all along attached tremendous importance to the revolution in the sphere of the superstructure. Comrade Chou En-lai clearly pointed out in the political report at the Party's 10th National Congress: "We should attach importance to the class struggle in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, transform all parts of the superstructure which do not conform to the economic base." The educational front is an important component of the superstructure and the battlefront of the most acute class struggle in the ideological sphere. For more than 20 years since the founding of the People's Republic, the acute, complicated class struggle and struggle in line on the educational front have revealed to us a profound historical experience which is: The proletariat must grasp firmly the transformation of the educational battlefront.

Lin Piao, bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor, consistently opposed the socialist revolution on the educational front. Like renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, he frantically opposed Chairman Mao's thought on revolution in education, and launched all-out attacks on such basic questions as educational leadership, the way to run schools, the reconstructions of the ranks of teachers and the people to be trained, so as to undermine Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education. The facts have proved that what Lin Piao advocated was exactly what Liu Shao-ch'i carried out, which was a revisionist line in full sense of the term. His criminal aim was a vain attempt to change the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism, defend the bourgeois rule in schools and turn the school into a tool for restoring capitalism.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we have scored an overwhelming victory in the struggle to thoroughly criticize Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. However, the class struggle in the ideological sphere or the question of who will win on the educational front has not really been settled; it remains to be a basic contradiction on the present educational front. The old force of habit is still very obdurate, and the exploiting classes are constantly dreaming of recapturing their lost hereditary territory. Revolution in education is bound to encounter violent resistance with each step it advances. At present, the acute struggle between the two lines still exists in the way of looking at the situation on the educational front and in the attitude taken toward such revolutionary newborn things as the enrollment of worker-peasant-soldier students with practical experience and running schools with open doors.

Since the great cultural revolution, an excellent, dynamic situation has been seen on the entire educational front under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The workers, peasants and soldiers have made their way into the superstructure and worker-peasant-soldier students with practical experience are admitted into universities. Factories and schools are linked up and schools are run with open doors. The phase of school education that has for thousands of years been under the unified control of the exploiting classes, and the phenomenon of the domination of schools by bourgeois intellectuals have been shattered. This is a great reform on the educational front.

Although the first graduation group of 59 worker-students from our university had previously a rather low cultural level and their course of study lasted only two years and three months, yet under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, through insisting on running schools with open doors, maintaining a close relationship with practice, and developing the revolutionary practice of combining theory with reality in study, they managed to complete their study assignments quite well in school and fulfill the task of designing and manufacturing six products, thus rendering contributions to socialist construction. On their return to their factories after graduation, nine people joined the Party within a year, two were cited as first class advanced producers in the city, and 17 successfully carried out 33 projects in designing of new products and technical innovations. Some of these projects solved crucial problems in production and gave impetus to the development of production. The leaders of factories and mines and the broad masses of workers unanimously reported: This group of university worker-students do not go after fame or profit, possess a high degree of socialist awareness and work wholeheartedly to serve the people. They are able to combine theory with reality in analyzing and solving problems, and preserve the natural colors of the working people. They are not to be equalled by students trained from the old schools.

Under the guidance of the spirit of the 10th Party Congress, I am happy and filled with boundless excitement when I look at the present excellent situation, review the work done in over a decade in the past and look to the future fighting tasks. Summing up the positive and negative aspects of experiences drawn from over a decade of work, the basic experience is to constantly bear in mind the Party's basic line. The practice of the past few years--especially the profound lesson learned through criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work--has made me realize that in order to carry out the revolution in education through to the end, we must take the basic line as the indicator in actually implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies to mobilize the revolution in education and the development of various tasks. In school, we must pay particular attention to grasping the class struggle in the ideological sphere. Although we cannot hear the sounds of guns and cannon in this struggle, it is nonetheless being violently carried out. The bourgeoisie is at all times waiting for an opportunity to challenge and counter-attack the proletariat. We must heighten our vigilance a hundredfold and intensify our consciousness in grasping class struggle in the ideological sphere.

I must seriously study the documents of the 10th Party Congress, conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, maintain close contacts with the masses, and thoroughly investigate and study things. I must be modest and prudent, diligently transform my world outlook, and work with unflagging efforts to fulfill the various fighting tasks set by the 10th Party Congress and carry out the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.

* * *

We Must Have the Spirit of Daring To Go Against the Tide

by

Hou Kuei-li (侯贵礼)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 20, 1973)

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Going against the tide is a Marxist-Leninist principle." The political report at the 10th Party Congress points out: "In daring to go against the tide and adhere to the correct line in the ten struggles between the two lines within the Party, Chairman Mao is our example and teacher. Everyone of our comrades should learn well from Chairman Mao and hold to this principle." Communist Party members are the vanguard fighters of the proletariat. On the question of principle, we should take a firm stand, unfurl our banners, ignore personal security or danger, loss or gain, and dare to launch untiring struggles against all anti-Marxist, erroneous ideological tendencies.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has never made a concession on the question of principle.

During the First Revolutionary Civil War, the peasants' movement, which pounded against the foundation of the old reactionary rule in China with the momentum of an avalanche and the force of a thunderbolt, stunned the Right opportunists represented by Ch'en Tu-hsiu within the Party and caused them to cry out desperately, "It's terrible!" To severely attack these reactionary fallacies, Chairman Mao went to Hunan and personally conducted an on-the-spot investigation of the peasants' movement which was in full swing. He lauded with a host of facts and great enthusiasm the peasants' movement as "very fine," thus strengthening the determination of the revolutionary people, and tremendously dimmed the pomp and dignity of the class enemies.

After the victory of the War of Resistance, renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i intended to surrender our Party's armed forces and revolutionary bases to the reactionary government of Chiang Kai-shek. Chairman Mao unambiguously put forward the policy of "giving tit-for-tat and fighting for every inch of land," resolutely opposed Liu Shao-ch'i's capitulationist line and led the Chinese people to win a great victory in the War of Liberation.

After the liberation of the whole country, during the several historical crises of socialist revolution and socialist construction, Chairman Mao, with the courage and vigor of a great proletarian revolutionary, led the whole Party and people of the whole country in thoroughly smashing the anti-Party cliques headed by Kao Kang (高岗), P'eng Te-huai (彭德怀), Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, defended and developed the fruits of victory already acquired, and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Looking back over the history of the international communist movement and the Chinese revolution, we deeply feel that a line or policy of Marxism-Leninism has to fight its way forward at each step in its course of life. By adhering

all along to the revolutionary principle of Marxism-Leninism and waging resolute struggles against the "Left" and Right-deviation opportunist lines Chairman Mao has enabled the liner of the Chinese revolution to cut through the stormy sea, steer clear of the submerged shoals and treacherous sandbanks, and sail along the course to victory.

The question of whether or not we are able to distinguish and discern things is involved in the fight against erroneous tendencies and adherence to the revolutionary principle. Following the deep-going development of the proletarian revolutionary cause, the enemies of Marxism often disguised themselves as Marxists to bluff and deceive people. In order to take a firm stand, unfurl his banners and courageously adhere to the truth in the acute and complicated class struggle and struggle in line, a Communist Party member must "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." Engels has profoundly pointed out that indecision is based on ignorance. If we do not study seriously and link revolutionary theories with actual class struggle, we cannot distinguish genuine from sham Marxism nor can we resist the erroneous tendencies.

To become fearless, we must first be selfless. To dare to go against erroneous tendencies, we must make a complete break with the traditional concepts of private ownership. If the brain were full of selfish ideas and impure thoughts, we would worry about personal loss and gain in the struggle, lose the courage to adhere to the revolutionary principle, and might even slip to the side of the erroneous line. Only by diligently transforming the world outlook and putting revolutionary interests above all else can we move against the head wind, fight the ferocious waves and struggle for the truth. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Adhere to the correct principle and wage a tireless struggle against all incorrect ideas and actions.... Only thus can he be considered a Communist." We must firmly bear in mind the teachings of our great teacher of revolution, follow his example and learn from him, forever adhere to the revolutionary principle in the stormy class struggle and struggle in line, oppose all tendencies that run counter to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and become a Communist Party member worthy of the name.

* * *

SINKIANG

Unity of Nationalities in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 26, 1973)

chairman mao's call "unite to win still greater victories" is a living reality in northwest china's multi-national sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

the region is inhabited by thirteen nationalities, including uighurs, kazakhs, huis, hans, khalkhas and mongolians. in many cases, they live in mixed communities in town and countryside. people of different nationalities work in the same shop, till the same field, stand border sentry side by side, work as cadres in the same office and study in the same classroom.

the working class has provided a model. in the hotien filature in southern sinkiang, the uighur and han workers help each other in work and daily life. thanks to their close unity, the filature has kept raising output in the past few years. it has become an advanced unit in sinkiang.

people throughout the region admire the two han workers who lost their lives in rescuing seven people of other nationalities in the ining area in the northwestern part of sinkiang. when a ferry capsized in the ili river in the winter of 1971, the passengers, including children, were eventually saved by the workers, who were swept away by the current.

the unity of all nationalities in sinkiang has become stronger than ever during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

irhali, vice-chairman of the ili kazakh autonomous chou (of kazakh nationality), said that class struggle in the chou was very acute during the cultural revolution. despite the efforts of a handful of class enemies at home and abroad to disrupt national unity, the people of all nationalities under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line forged unity against their common enemies. he declared: "this shows that the unity of all nationalities in sinkiang has a solid political basis. no enemy can undermine it."

chiu wen-fang, vice-chairman of the hsinyuan county revolutionary committee of the chou (han nationality), said: "the cultural revolution has led to closer unity between the people of different nationalities, between cadres and between cadres and the masses."

chiu wen-fang came to work in the multi-national hunghsing people's commune in the county in 1961. when he was deputy secretary and later secretary of the commune party committee,

production grew quickly. he was transferred to his present post half a year ago, though commune members asked that he stay, saying they needed him.

all the land where the commune is located belonged to a few landlords before liberation. most of the several hundred families living there tilled the land and tended herds for the landlords. the reactionary kuomintang rulers and the feudal landlords exploited and oppressed the multi-national people. in order to seize more land and pastures and to strengthen their reactionary rule, they very often caused discord among the nationalities. liberation overthrew the reactionary rule and new relations of equality among the people came into being.

the members of the hunghsing commune are of kazakh, uighur, hui, han and other nationalities. in the past years, they have helped one another, learn to speak each other's language, respect one another's customs and are as united as members of one family.

one production brigade has five teams for farming and one for animal husbandry. most of the members of the farming teams are uighurs and hans, while the animal husbandry team members are kazakhs. when the animal husbandry team is short of labour power, the other teams help cut grass and plant fodder crops. during the busy farming season, the animal husbandry team would either send its members or give draught animals to help.

the unity among the commune members has brought good harvests and their living standards have improved. this commune is a model in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

a former poor woman peasant of uighur nationality said: "we are poor and lower-middle peasants. although we are of different nationalities, we all suffered in the old society, therefore are bitter melons growing on the same vine. there are no fundamental conflicts of interest among us. after liberation, we all took part in the land reform, took the path of mutual aid and cooperation and fought against imperialism and social-imperialism. revolutionary friendship has been formed in our common fight. our experience has taught us the importance of unity among nationalities."

a kazakh member said: "all the nationalities have a common aim -- building socialism. living in the big family of the people's commune, we work hard to develop production so that members of different nationalities can enjoy a happier life while contributing to the socialist motherland and the world revolution. although the various nationalities have different ways and customs, these are not important when we all strive for the same goal.

a production team leader of han nationality said: "the party organizations at various levels frequently carry out education in national policy among the masses to nip any tendency of han chauvinism or local nationalism in the bud.

"the line of unity for victory set forth by the ninth party congress was made known to every family in our people's commune. the masses have exposed and denounced the crimes of lin piao and his gang in trying to sabotage the unity of the party, the people's liberation army and the various nationalities. this has made all of us clearer that lin piao was trying to create splits to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism."

"the tenth party congress has greatly encouraged the people of sinkiang. the multi-national people are now more closely united and maintaining still higher vigilance to guarantee that our socialist motherland never changes political colour."

the team leader ended: "the unity of the nationalities throughout sinkiang is a great victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the party's national policy."

TIBET :

High Wheat Yields on Tibetan Plateau

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 26, 1973)

vast expanses of winter wheat on china's tibetan plateau gave a good harvest this year. yield for the 9,300 hectares of wheat sown in the three chief winter wheat producers of chamdo, loka and lhasa last year in general exceeded the three tons per-hectare target set by the national programme for agricultural development. many places averaged 3.75, 6 and even 7.5 tons per hectare.

the tibetan plateau has a short frost-free period and the temperature varies greatly between day and night in the complicated terrain. in the past, only barley and spring wheat were sown, yielding no more than 0.75 tons a hectare. winter wheat was successfully tried prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution and it gave higher yield than either spring wheat or barley.

the winter wheat acreage has increased in recent years as the cadres and emancipated serfs have grasped revolution and promoted production better as a result of deeper education in the party's basic line carried out by party organizations at all levels in the autonomous region.

jiacha county in loka area has had good winter wheat harvests ever since the crop was first grown in 1970. the yield per hectare in the tunglai people's commune of the county stood above 3.9 tons over the past three years. the commune sowed 82.4 hectares to winter wheat and reaped 4.6 tons a hectare averaging 50 per cent more than spring wheat and barley sown to the same land. pomi county in the chamdo area reaped ten per cent more winter wheat this year than last.

the emancipated serfs and farm workers displayed the fine revolutionary spirit of hard struggle in expanding the acreage of winter wheat and worked with a scientific approach. high mountains and cold weather did not prevent them from levelling the land and conducting water to the wheat fields. many communes and brigades formed groups to carry out scientific experiments on experimental plots, wheat seed plots and high yield fields to find the ways to grow winter wheat on this high plateau.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

New Albanian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1973)

behar shtylla, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of albania to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present were counsellor jovan andoni and other diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy in peking.

also present were vice-foreign minister yu chan, and yu hung-liang, deputy director of the department of the soviet union and east european affairs, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Kwangchow Acrobatic Troupe Leaves for Australia and New Zealand

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 25, 1973)

the kwangchow acrobatic troupe with li wei-ying as its leader and sun chih-cheng as its deputy leader left here for australia and new zealand via hongkong yesterday on a performance tour.

it was seen off by leading members of departments concerned of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

when the troupe left peking on september 17, it was seen off at the railway station by liu hsien-chuan, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council, fu hao, vice-foreign minister, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned li kuang-hsiang, wu fan-wu and hsiao teh.

new zealand ambassador to china william bryce harland and second secretary of the australian embassy geoffrey evan marginson were also present at the railway station.

Kwangchow Acrobatic Troupe of China Arrives in Canberra

(NCNA-English Canberra, Sept. 25, 1973)

the kwangchow acrobatic troupe of the people's republic of china, with li wei-ying as leader, sun chih-cheng as deputy leader, arrived here this morning. many australian friends waited at the airport, waving chinese national flags and holding placards with slogans of warm welcome. they presented flowers to the chinese artists when they alighted from the plane.

among those at the airport were f.e. stewart, australian minister for tourism and recreation, michael edgley, governing director of the edgley and dawe attractions pty. ltd. and representatives of the australia-china society, other australian friends and chinese residents in canberra.

j.l. farace, malta ambassador to china and high commissioner to australia, was present at the airport to welcome the chinese artists.

wang kuo-chuan, chinese ambassador to australia, was also present.

minister stewart extended welcome to the chinese troupe on behalf of prime minister whitlam. li wei-ying, leader of the troupe, expressed best wishes from the chinese people for their australian friends.

Chi Peng-fei and Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet Minister Cairns

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1973)

chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, and pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, this afternoon met separately with j.f. cairns, minister for overseas trade and minister for secondary industry of australia, and his party.

stephen fitzgerald, australian ambassador to china, was present on both occasions.

minister j.f. cairns and his party arrived here by plane this afternoon on their way home from their recent visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. tu yu-yun, assistant minister of foreign trade, greeted them at the airport.

this evening, minister pai hsiang-kuo gave a dinner for minister cairns and the other australian friends. present at the dinner were tu yu-yun and sun so-chang.

australian ambassador stephen fitzgerald was also present.

the guests will leave here for home tomorrow.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Delegation Leaves for Britain

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1973)

a seven-member chinese delegation with wang yeh-chiu as the leader and hsia nai as the deputy leader left peking for britain today to attend the opening ceremony of the unearthed relics exhibition of the people's republic of china that is scheduled to be held in london.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, shih shao-hua, secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, liu yang-chiao, a leading member of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, wu chung-chao, curator of the palace museum, yang chen-ya, curator of the museum of chinese history, as well as leading members of departments concerned, including hsiao teh, wang pen-tso, peng tse-fang, niu chao-hsun, li chang lu and ting chih-kang.

british ambassador to china j.m addis was also present.

CHINA AND CANADA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Meets Friendly Canadian Personage

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1973)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this morning with friendly canadian personage chester alvin ronning, his daughter mrs. audrey r. topping and his grand daughter miss susan ronning topping.

present on the occasion were li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, shan ta-chi and shen jo-yun.

Chinese Agro-Scientific Group to Canada Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1973)

a chinese agro-scientific group to canada led by fang tsui left here by air today on a visit to canada. it was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned su ke-man and li yung-kai. b. evans, counsellor of the canadian embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND HONDURAS

Honduran Communist Party Greets CPC Tenth Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1973)

the political commission of the central committee of the communist party of honduras on september 4 sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china warmly greeting the tenth national congress of the communist party of china. the message reads as follows:

the central committee of the communist party of china

peking, the people's republic of china

comrades:

the communist party of honduras, the marxist-leninist party of the honduran working class, greets warmly the tenth congress of the communist party of china and its historic resolutions which have further strengthened the cause of socialism and of the liberation of the oppressed peoples of the world.

the election by the 10th congress of a new central committee, headed by comrade mao tsetung, the indisputable leader and guide of the chinese people, signifies a crushing defeat of the anti-party clique led by renegade lin piao and of modern revisionism; it signifies a great victory of the marxist-leninist line which the communist party of china has been pursuing correctly.

the tenth congress which outlines the new tasks of development of the revolution in the present conditions of socialist construction in china and reaffirms the internationalist position of the communist party of china, has further strengthened the unity of the chinese communists and people as well as the links of their solidarity and unity with all the marxist-leninists and revolutionary peoples of the world.

the communist party of honduras, the most conscious and advanced detachment of the honduran people, on this occasion pays tribute to the consistent position of the communist party of china and its persistent and just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and revisionism, the three totally negative phenomena of our time, whose defeat by the peoples is an imperative necessity for carrying on the revolution and building socialism.

long live the victorious tenth congress of the communist party of china exclamation

long live the friendship between the communist party of honduras and the communist party of china exclamation

long live marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism exclamation

down with imperialism, reaction and modern revisionism exclamation

the political commission of the central committee of the communist party of honduras

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Vice Ministers Yu Chan and Wang Ping-chien Express Condolences on Death of Hungarian Vice Premier Valy Peter

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan and vice-minister of finance wang ping-chien called at the hungarian embassy in peking this morning to express condolences on the death of valy peter, vice-premier of the hungarian government.

deputy department directors of the chinese foreign ministry kao chien-chung and hsiang chung-pu also went to the embassy to express condolences.

present on the occasion were hungarian ambassador to china godor ferenc and diplomatic officials of the hungarian embassy in peking.

vice-premier valy peter died on september 18.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1973)

a 10-member delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association arrived in peking today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

leader of the delegation is tarao miyagawa, permanent director of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and the deputy leader and secretary-general is norio shirato.

the japanese visitors were met at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and sun ping-hua, ku yuan, tsao ching-hua, hsing jen-hsien, chou hai-ying, mei wen-kang and li fu-teh.

Delegation of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1973)

a ten-member delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) with seimin miyazaki, director-general of the headquarters of the association, as the leader and housei yoshida as the deputy leader, arrived in peking this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

meeting the delegation at the airport were liao cheng-chih, president, and chang hsiang-shan, vice-president, of the china-japan friendship association, and sun ping-hua, chang yu, pao kuang-tsung, hsu kuang, hsing jen-hsien, tiao ke-yuan, yin hsi-nan and li fu-teh.

MALAYSIA

Voice of Malayan Revolution Greets Lao People's New Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1973)

the voice of malayan revolution in an editorial today greeted the new victory won by the lao people.

the editorial said that the representatives of the lao patriotic forces and the vientiane government signed formally in vientiane on september 14 the protocol to the agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos. following the agreement signed on february 21, the signing of the protocol represented a fresh victory for the lao people. the malayan people extend warm greetings to the lao people over the new victory.

it said, "the new victory of the lao people is won after repeated struggles against all disruptive schemes of u.s. imperialism and the ultra-rightist forces in laos. with the signing of the protocol, the lao people have entered a new phase in their struggle for maintaining national independence and national concord. the lao people's experience in struggle serves to show that u.s. imperialism and the ultra-rightist forces in laos will never be reconciled to their failure. therefore, there will be a hard and complex struggle in the new period. as the september 15 appeal of the central committee of the lao patriotic front pointed out, 'to translate the agreement and the protocol to the agreement into reality, we have to carry on a hard struggle.' the appeal demanded that the side of the vientiane government strictly and scrupulously implement the agreement and the protocol to it. it also called upon the lao people to heighten their vigilance and stand ready to smash all the schemes of sabotage of the u.s. imperialists and the ultra-reactionary clique.

the editorial said, "the present situation is favourable to the lao people and unfavourable to the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys. we are convinced that the lao people will surely continue to smash the schemes of sabotage of the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys and win new successes in the struggle to implement totally the agreement and the ten-article protocol to it. the malayan people have always supported the lao people in their struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for liberation. they are elated at the victories won by the lao people and sincerely wish them complete victory in their struggle for the unification and liberation of their country."

CHINA AND MEXICO

Shen Chien Meets and Fetes Mexican Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1973)

shen chien, leading member of the china-latin america friendship association, yesterday met and feted all members of the second group to china of the mexican society for friendship with people's china led by its secretary general maria elena t. vda. de torres and treasurer hilda barocio guajardo. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

yueh tai-heng, leading member of a department concerned, and people of peking sports and medical circles were present on both occasions.

the group visited kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan and wuhan before it arrived in peking on september 22.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Ambassador Fetes RCP Central Committee Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 25, 1973)

chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan gave a banquet here today in honour of the delegation of the central committee of the romanian communist party which had returned here from a visit to china recently. the delegation was composed of emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the r.c.p. central committee, and cornel burtica, alternate member of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee and secretary of the central committee.

also present at the banquet were dumitru popescu, member of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee and secretary of the central committee, stefan andrei, secretary of the r.c.p. central committee, and aurel duma, head of a department of the r.c.p. central committee.

a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the banquet at which both the host and the guests repeatedly toasted the continuous development of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Librarians' Delegation Leaves for Specialized Study in US

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1973)

a 10-member chinese librarians' delegation headed by liu chi-ping, curator of peking library, left here today for a specialized study tour of the united states.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, and leading members of other departments concerned including liu yang-chiao, peng tse-fang, li chang-lu, wang chien, tsai kuo-ming, ting chih-kang and hu fan-fu. john holdridge, deputy chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, and anderson, an official of the liaison office, were also present.

American Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1973)

american friend mrs. iphigene ochs sulzberger and her party wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by plane today. they were seen off at the airport by li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

while in china, the american guests visited kwangchow, kueilin, hangchow, shanghai, nanking, peking and other places.

Chinese-American Physicists Arrive in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 26, 1973)

chinese-american physicists dr. chien-shiung wu and dr. chia-liu yuan arrived here by train today to pay visits and see their relatives.

they were greeted at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned chang chen-ya and han yang-shan, and their relatives.

dr. wu and dr. yuan arrived in kwangchow on september 22, and toured kwangchow and hangchow before arriving here.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Party of Venezuelan Revolution Greets Tenth Congress of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 26, 1973)

the central committee of the party of venezuelan revolution on september 3 sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china warmly greeting the 10th national congress of the communist party of china. the message reads as follows:

september 3, 1973

central committee,
communist party of china,

peking

dear comrades:

the convocation of the tenth congress of the communist party of china, in circumstances so favourable to the development of the chinese and world revolution, has been the source of heartfelt satisfaction for our party and for our people in general. for this reason, it is the desire of the central committee of the party of venezuelan revolution to extend to the central committee of the communist party of china our warmest congratulations as well as the personal regards of comrade douglas bravo, general secretary of the party of venezuelan revolution.

the tenth congress of the communist party of china is above all a unique revolutionary event the experience of which should be assimilated by all communist parties of the world. it is the successful culmination of this epic of the masses, of a difficult and tortuous road, which has been the cultural revolution of the chinese party and people; it is the defeat, in this stage of the struggle, of the revisionist and bourgeois tendencies within the party represented until yesterday by lin piao; and -- most important of all -- it results in the definitive realization on the part of the leadership and members of the communist party of china that "for a long time to come, there will still be two-line struggles within the party... and such struggles will occur ten, twenty or thirty times" -- as justly pointed out by comrade chou en-lai in his report of august 24 to the tenth congress of the communist party of china -- and that new cultural revolutions will be necessary in future in order to guarantee the triumph of the correct line.

what heartens our party members so much is that the immediate result of the tenth congress of the chinese comrades is a better and more insistent pre-occupation on

the part of the leadership of the communist party of china under the wise guidance of chairman mao to integrate more and more the people and the primary organisations of the party with their revolution, and to rouse more and more the revolutionary critical spirit within the ranks of the communist party. the new configuration of the central committee and of the political bureau of the communist party of china, with the conspicuous presence of a new group of vigorous young and proletarian cadres fresh from the factories and farms, is the best evidence of the inviolable aim of the chinese communist party to keep itself rooted in the people. moreover, the open invitation inscribed in the new party constitution to members to dare to struggle "against the tide" is for us a powerful stimulus and a new source of confidence in the inexhaustible revolutionary reserves of the chinese communist party. the words spoken by comrade wang hung-wen recently are eloquent in this connection: "when confronted with issues that concern the line and the overall situation, a true communist must act without any selfish considerations and dare to go against the tide, fearing neither removal from his post, expulsion from the party, imprisonment, divorce nor guillotine."

the venezuelan revolutionaries and particularly the members of the party of venezuelan revolution, through the party's central committee, warmly greet the 10th congress of the chinese communist party and extend to its central committee our profound confidence in the tortuous but bright future of the great chinese revolution under the leadership of its great party and dear comrade mao tsetung.

on behalf of the central committee
of the party of venezuelan revolution,
edgar rodriguez larralde

struggle until victory exclamation

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Chinese Foreign Minister Demands Immediate Expulsion of Representatives of Chiang Kai-shek Clique from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1973)

chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, yesterday sent a message to mr. robert mcnamara, president of the international bank for reconstruction and development, solemnly demanding that immediate action be taken to expel the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from the international bank for reconstruction and development and its affiliates. the message reads:

it is a well-known fact that after the chinese people overthrew the reactionary rule of the chiang kai-shek clique and founded the people's republic of china in 1949, the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government of china and that the chiang kai-shek clique has no qualification whatsoever to represent china in any international organization.

china is one of the founding members of the international bank for reconstruction and development, but for more than twenty years china's seat in the international bank for reconstruction and development has been illegally usurped by the chiang kai-shek clique. this wrong state of affairs must be put right.

on october 25, 1971 the u.n. general assembly adopted at its 26th session resolution 2758(xxvi), in which it was explicitly resolved "to restore all its rights to the people's republic of china and to recognize the representatives of its government as the only legitimate representatives of china to the united nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of chiang kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the united nations and in all the organizations related to it."

it is nearly two years since this resolution of the u.n. general assembly was adopted, and most of the specialized agencies of the united nations have expelled the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique. however, it is regrettable that the international bank for reconstruction and development and its affiliates the international development association and the international finance corporation have failed so far to implement the above-mentioned resolution of the u.n. general assembly. the chinese government solemnly demands that the international bank for reconstruction and development and its affiliates the international development association and the international finance corporation take immediate action to expel the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique, so that the resolution adopted by the u.n. general assembly at its 26th session may be implemented in earnest.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Chinese Foreign Minister Demands Immediate Expulsion of Representatives of Chiang Kai-shek Clique from International Monetary Fund

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 25, 1973)

chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, yesterday sent a message to h. johannes witteveen, managing director of the international monetary fund, solemnly demanding that the international monetary fund take immediate action to expel the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique. the message reads:

it is a well-known fact that after the chinese people overthrew the reactionary rule of the chiang kai-shek clique and founded the people's republic of china in 1949, the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government of china and that the chiang kai-shek clique has no qualification whatsoever to represent china in any international organization.

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CONFUCIUS

Confucian Thought Is the Moral Shackle Used by Reactionary Classes of Past Ages To Enslave the People

by

Li Chung (栗众) of Kirin University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 22, 1973)

More than one hundred years ago, Marx and Engels had pointed out in the "Communist Manifesto" that the communist revolution "must make the most radical rupture with traditional ideas in its course of development." The great proletarian revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work personally launched and led by Chairman Mao have swept away in unprecedented breadth and depth the mire of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes in the superstructure, including the ideological sphere, and accelerated the rupture of the proletariat with the old ideas, old culture, old customs and habits. However, "the thorough removal of such garbage still takes time." ("Introducing a Cooperative")

For more than 2,000 years, nothing had made the influence of the old traditional ideas so profoundly felt and spread their poison so widely in the ideological sphere than the Confucian thought because "in those days the ruling classes indoctrinated students with Confucian teachings and compelled the people to venerate all the trappings of Confucianism as religious dogmas." ("Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing") Therefore, the Confucian thought was used by the slave owners, the landlord and bourgeois classes and even swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao as the moral shackle to enslave the people, the ideological weapon to strangulate revolution, and an instrument to create public opinion for restoration and changing the political climate. In view of this, when we launch in depth the socialist revolution in the superstructure, we must

make all-round and deep-going criticism of the Confucian thought. This is of practical significance to us in thoroughly smashing the moral shackle used by the reactionary classes of all ages to enslave the people, in arousing better our revolutionary spirit, in reforming all things in the superstructure not adaptable to the economic base of socialism, in consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and in winning new victories for the socialist cause.

A Reactionary Stubbornly Championing the Slave System

Confucius was also known as K'ung Ch'iu and K'ung Chung-ni. Born in 551 B.C., he died in 479 B.C. at the age of 73. A native of Tsou-i in the State of Lu (now Ch'ufu in Shantung), he was born to the family of a fallen slave-owning aristocrat during the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals (770 B.C.-476 B.C.) in China. He was a thinker of the fallen slave-owning aristocrats, the founder of the Confucian School.

The last part of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals in which Confucius lived and was in action was precisely the age of sharp changes marking the transition of Chinese society from the system of slavery to the feudal system. At the time, due to the insatiable covetousness of the slave owners, their ruthless extortion of the slaves continuously provoked the resistance of the broad masses of slaves. The slaves either ran away from the land to which they were tied or took up arms and waged struggle against the slave owners. This fundamentally rocked the rule of the slave-owning aristocrats and disintegrated the economic base of the system of slavery--the chingt'ien system of land division.

Driven by the class struggle of the slaves over a prolonged period of social upheavals, a section of people emerged from among the slave-owning aristocrats to form a new stratum. This was the predecessor of the landlord class. They discovered that the old mode of exploitation and rule no longer could be maintained, and it was necessary to make use of a new mode of exploitation and rule so as to exploit the forces of the insurgent slaves and seize power from the slave-owning aristocrats. They abolished the system of depending on slaves to till the state-owned land conferred on different grades of slave-owning aristocrats, and enforced the feudal system of private ownership of land and collecting rents from tenant peasants. This gave rise to new feudal relations of production within the old system of slavery. The replacement of the moribund system of slavery by the newly emerging feudal system had become the irresistible trend of historical development.

However, in these years of great upheavals and reforms, Confucius ran counter to the orientation of historical development and bitterly denounced these reforms as "offending against their superiors and stirring up confusion" and the "collapse of propriety and music." He stubbornly defended ideologically and politically the system of slavery and vainly attempted to turn back the wheel of history.

Confucius was absorbed in restoring the system of slavery all his life. His desire to become an official was very strong, and he once confessed: "I feel anxious and unhappy when I am not in the employ of some sovereign for

three months." ("If Confucius was three months without being employed by some sovereign, he looked anxious and unhappy."--The Works of Mencius: "T'eng Wen Kung Part II") He also blew his own trumpet saying: "If there were (any of the princes) who would employ me, in the course of twelve months, I should have done something considerable. In three years, the government would be perfected." (Confucian Analects: Tzu Lu) The political creeds he wanted to practice were: To revive the states based upon the system of slavery that had been extinguished, to restore reins of power to the hereditary slave-owning aristocrats and to call back the slave-owning aristocrats who had retired into obscurity and lost their power. ("He revived states that had been extinguished, restored families whose line of succession had been broken, and called to office those who had retired into obscurity."--Confucian Analects: Yao Yüeh) He also shouted at the top ofhis voice: "If I am employed, I'll revive the ways of Kin Wen and King Wu of the Chou Dynasty in the East." ("If any one employs me, may I not make an Eastern Chou?"--Confucian Analects: Yang Huo) For the sake of attaining this reactionary goal, he grasped political power with one hand and cultural power with another. He ran around month after month and year in and year out to plead for the restoration of the system of slavery.

In his younger days, Confucius had served on two occasions as a petty official in the State of Lu. He served on one occasion as a "storekeeper" in charge of granaries and provisions and fodder, and on another occasion as an official in charge of cattle and animal husbandry. Subsequently, he enrolled a large number of disciples and pupils, and resolved to train a group of spiritual aristocrats for serving the restoration of the system of slavery. It was said that he had 3,000 pupils and 72 disciples. (The Historical Records: "Old and Honorable Family of Confucius") He instilled into his students the ideological consciousness of the slave-owning aristocrats of the Western Chou Dynasty--"perfect virtue."

"Perfect virtue" and "propriety" were two things complementing each other in the Confucian thought. "Perfect virtue" formed the guiding thought to "propriety," while "propriety" gave concrete manifestation to "perfect virtue." "Propriety" must be understood in order to understand "perfect virtue." In answer to a question asked by Yen Yüan, Confucius said: "To subdue one's self strictly and speak and act in complete conformity with the principles of the Book of Rites--this is 'perfect virtue'." "Don't look at, listen to, speak and touch things that are not in correspondence with what are provided in the Book of Rites." ("To subdue one's self and return to propriety, is perfect virtue." "Look not at what is contrary to propriety; listen not to what is contrary to propriety; speak not what is contrary to propriety; make no movement which is contrary to propriety"--Confucian Analects: Yen Yüan) What he called "propriety" referred to the moral standards for reconciling contradictions among the slave-owning aristocrats, because according to the strict rules of the ruling class of the Chou Dynasty, "propriety is not extended to the common people." (Book of Rites: Ch'ü Li)

The object of Confucius in "returning to propriety" was to attain the realm of "perfect virtue." He therefore explained "perfect virtue" from another angle saying: "Filial piety and fraternal submission!--are they not the root of all benevolent actions?" (Confucian Analects: Hsueh Erh) He advocated "filial piety" and "fraternal submission" in a desire to unite the slave-owning aristocrats vertically and horizontally with two means. Starting from consolidating the relations between the higher and lower social ranks in

the family of slave owning aristocrats, he wanted to extend the strict practice of "loyalty and leniency" to society so that the rule of "do not do to others what you would not wish done to yourself" (Confucian Analects: Yen Yüan) might be applied to those slave owners about to be ousted from the ranks of aristocrats mainly through the practice of loyalty and leniency, thus insuring that the slave-owning aristocrats would march in step and restore the orderly rule in the times of the Western Chou Dynasty--"When good government prevails in the empire, ceremonies, music and punitive military expeditions proceed from the son of Heaven." (Confucian Analects: Chi Shih)

Under this premise, he hypocritically and boastingly talked about "love for men" and "overflow of love to all" that stood above classes, and used high-sounding words of great appeal to hide the sanguinary man-eating system, cover up the barbarous system of slavery with a veil of sentimentalism and hoodwink and benumb the broad masses of slaves so as to make them rest content with their poverty and way of life, and take orders with bowed heads, without rising in insurrection against the slave society.

Confucius not only created in a big way public opinion for restoring the system of slavery of the Western Chou Dynasty but also wanted to make use of the political power in his hand to realize by force his political ideals. "Rectification of names" was the political line of Confucius and was what was described as "there is a strict order prevailing" in the doctrine of the Confucian School founded by him. "Rectification of names" sought to rectify names with the Book of Rites as the yardstick, that is, "the prince must be prince, the minister must be minister, the father must be father and the son must be son." (Confucian Analects: Yen Yüan) This political system that sternly graded the status of the prince, the minister, the father and the son, and the clannish system with the blood relationship of the slave-owning aristocrats as the main link that called for "respect to the elders" and "attachment to relatives," were also the basic substance of the Book of Rites. According to such standards, the state apparatus should uphold the practice of having government and military orders--"ceremonies, music and punitive military expeditions" "issued by the son of Heaven," and in clannish life, the clannish system based on "filial piety and fraternal submission" and "loyalty and leniency" should be upheld. All these measures were all for the rescue of the crumbling system of slavery.

Because Confucius was a stubborn defender of the principles of the system of slavery, he hated intensely and tried his utmost to attack all new things emerging in social reforms. For example, the head of the Chi family, a high official of the State of Lu, used eight rows of pantomimes--a privilege reserved exclusively for the son of Heaven--to perform services in his ancestral temple. (In ancient times, ceremonial rites and music were strictly stipulated for different grades of aristocrats. The king had eight rows of pantomimes, a duke or prince had six, and a high official only four. Each row consisted of eight men.) After Confucius heard of this, he was enraged and declared that he could not tolerate such violation of the observance of rules of "propriety" for the sovereign and ministers. ("Confucius said of the head of the Chi family, who had eight rows of pantomimes in his area, 'If he can bear to do this, what may he not bear to do?'"--Confucian Analects: Pa I) When the drinking utensils made at the time were not in correspondence with the traditional

specifications, he also thundered: "This cornered vessel is unlike a cornered vessel. How can it be called or described as a cornered vessel!" ("The Master said, 'A cornered vessel without corners. A strange cornered vessel! A strange cornered vessel!'"--Confucian Analects: Yung Yeh) It could be seen from these two trivialities how Confucius was alien to social reforms in feeling at the time and how stubborn was his conservative and reactionary stand!

Worse, he was not happy until he had put to death the figure who advocated and supported reforms. After the ruption of an internal strife between the head of the Chi Sun family, a high official of the State of Lu, and his vessals, Confucius who had plotted for restoration for a long time availed of the opportunity to infiltrate into the official circles. He first served as the administrator of Ch'u under the head of the Chi family, and not long afterward he was promoted to be Minister of Crime. After he usurped power, he accordingly revealed his ruthlessness by dealing with two important matters bearing on the "rectification of names": First, seven days after he assumed office, he sent to the guillotine under a spurious charge Shao Cheng-mao, a personage of the State of Lu, who had bright ideas, was resolute in action, eloquent, and sensitive to new things, and who energetically supported reforms. (Hsün Tzu: Tso Yu) The body of Shao Cheng-mao was exposed for three days, so that his execution could serve as a warning to the reformers. Second, he demolished the city defense installations of three high officials of the State of Lu--the Chi Sun family, the Meng Sun family and the Shu Sun family--at Fei, Ch'eng and Hou. This was recorded in history as "the fall of three cities." (Tso Chuan, the 12th year of Fuke Ting) He did this in order to enfeeble the newly emerging forces represented by the "three pillars" in the State of Lu, to strengthen the reactionary forces of the "dukedom" represented by the sovereign of the State of Lu, and to mend the corpse of the system of slavery honeycombed with holes. The head of the Chi family quickly saw through these perverted actions of his and dismissed him from office.

However Confucius was unwilling to step down from the stage of history. Subsequently, he led his disciples to "tour various states." He successively visited fourteen states, including Chou, Cheng, Sung, Ch'en, Ts'ai, Ch'u and Ch'i, to peddle his political views. However, the times were marked by sharp changes and history was moving forward. This man with a rock-hard brain who was preoccupied with turning back the wheel of history ran into snags everywhere. He was either opposed by the people or cold-shouldered by the sovereigns of the various states. He almost lost his life when he passed through K'uangch'eng, and during his stay in the states of Ch'en and Ts'ai, he ran out of food. People were even unwilling to show him the way when asked to do so. He was so embarrassed that he was really like a "homeless dog." He had no alternative but to return to his home state of Lu with the feeling of "flowers fall off, do what one may" toward the system of slavery.

Notwithstanding this, he refused to shed tears until he saw the coffin. He continued to make a last-ditch struggle for the system of slavery that was like "a dying person who is sinking fast, like the sun setting beyond the western hills." In the name of compiling the history of the State of Lu, he recorded item by item in chronological order the "crimes" committed by the princes, ministers, high officials and newly emerging forces of the various

states through abolishing the rites of Chou and "offending their superiors and stirring up confusion" during the 242 years extending from the first year of Duke Yin to the 14th year of Duke Ai of Lu. He planned to settle accounts with these "rebellious ministers and villainous sons" when the time came. Actually, this was a letter of blackmail sent by the slave-owning aristocrats to the newly emerging forces. But the intimidation was made in vain. "The flow of water could not be stopped by chopping the water with a chopper." No matter how hysterical he might be like the praying mantis which tried to stop the cart with its arms, the wheel of history still rolled forward as fast as wind and lightning.

The "Greatest Sage and Teacher" of the Reactionary Classes of All Ages

The great communist fighter Lu Hsün once said that after the death of Confucius, "people of all descriptions in power used all kinds of lead powder to prettify him and lifted him to a menacing high plane." "In China, Confucius was lauded to the skies by those in power. He was the sage to those in power or desiring to come to power." ("Confucius of Contemporary China," Collected Works of Lu Hsün, Vol. VI, pp. 251-252)

When Confucius was alive, although he worked very hard all his life to save the precarious system of slavery, yet because he rabidly challenged the tide of progress, those in power at the time did not pay much attention to his unfashionable views. He also was not "well-known" on the political stage. In the eyes of people, he was nothing more than a "teacher" "whose four limbs are unaccustomed to toil and who cannot distinguish the five kinds of grain." (Confucian Analects: Wei Tzu)

Confucius was not in luck and idolized until after Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty "banished the hundred schools of thought and honored solely the Confucian teachings." From then on, he soared to the clouds and was eulogized as the "sage." The cheap favor of the feudal emperors gave a tremendous boost in prestige to the then politically distressed Confucius, and conferred on him many high-sounding titles. According to the collected records of the "Continuation to the Gazette of Ch'ufu, Gazette of Sages and Men of Virtue, General Index of Titles Conferred by Successive Generations," Emperor P'ing of the Han Dynasty conferred posthumously the title of "Duke Pao-ch'eng Hsüan-ni" on Confucius, thus setting a precedent in the conferment of titles on Confucius by emperors of all ages. Subsequently, Emperor T'ai of the T'ang Dynasty honored Confucius as the "Ancient Sage" and "Father of Propagation." Emperor Hsüan of the T'ang Dynasty conferred the additional title of "Prince Wen-Hsüan" on Confucius. Emperor Ch'eng of the Yüan Dynasty also conferred the title of "Prince Wen-hsüan, the greatest sage of great accomplishment" on Confucius. After Emperor Shunchih of the Ch'ing Dynasty came to the throne, he further conferred the title of "Prince Wen-hsuan, ancient teacher and the greatest sage of great accomplishment" on Confucius, thus topping such "gradual upgrading" of his aggrandizement.

Why did these "emperors" clung to the corpse of Confucius and regard the Confucian thought as their spiritual prop? This was because guided by their counter-revolutionary political insight, they realized that the Confucian

thought could, by poisoning the people and making them accept adversity philosophically, help them to rule "long and in peace." Emperor Jen of the Yüan Dynasty pointed out the subtlety of honoring Confucius and the Confucian School saying: "The Confucian scholars ought to be honored because they can uphold the "three bonds of human relations and five constant virtues." (History of Yüan Dynasty: Emperor Jen) After Chu Yüan-chang wrested the fruit of the peasants' revolution and became emperor, he took good care of the descendants of Confucius because the latter left for him "the three bonds of human relations and five constant virtues for use as good yard-sticks for eternity." (Ch'üehlichih, Vol. XV)

Although the "three bonds of human relations and five constant virtues" could not be directly ascribed to Confucius, yet they represented the thought of the Confucian School developed from his "rectification of names" and "perfect virtue." The reason that they could be accepted and strengthened by the feudal rulers of past ages and become the orthodox thought of feudal society was that after the Western Han Dynasty, the landlord class had thoroughly overcome the slave-owning class, firmly established the rule of autocracy, and been transformed from a new emerging class into a conservative class. At the time, the feudal rulers no longer called for revolution and progress. The caste system of the system of slavery which formerly hampered their social reforms was no longer harmful but advantageous to their rule, and provided the system was changed lightly, it could be turned into the moral shackle for their enslaved people. Therefore, those personalities who opposed Confucius and despised the Confucian School in the past changed with a shake of the body into the pious disciples honoring Confucius.

The first emperor of the Han Dynasty was a typical example. In the past, he denounced the Confucian disciples as "corrupt scholars" and even took off their caps and urinate into them. (Historical Records: "Joint Biography of Li Sheng and Lu Chia") After he ascended the throne over the corpses of the peasants who rose in insurrection toward the end of the Ch'in Dynasty, he urgently made a special trip to Ch'üfu and offered sacrifices to Confucius with a whole ox (History of Han Dynasty: Emperor Kao), thus setting the precedent in honoring and worshipping Confucius for the reactionary classes of all ages.

By the time of Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty, to meet the political demand of the unified feudal empire for centralization of autocratic authority, Tung Chung-shu extended in meaning Confucius' "rectification of names" and developed it into the "three bonds of human relations"--"prince and minister, father and son, husband and wife." (Pai-hu T'ung-i 白虎通义: "Three Bonds of Human Relations and Six Virtues" quoting "Li-han-wen-chia" 礼含文嘉) He expanded Confucius' "perfect virtue" into benevolence, righteousness, propriety, knowledge and faith called the "five constant virtues." (History of Han Dynasty: "Biography of Tung Chung-shu") He attempted to use these "three bonds of human relations"--authority of the sovereign, father and husband--to uphold feudal rule, and described them as fixed up by Heaven ("The three bonds of human relations of the kingly way can be sought from Heaven"--Ch'un-ch'iu Fan-lu: "Chi-i"), thus further strengthening the political authority, clan authority, religious authority and authority of the husband with divine power. As was pointed out

by Chairman Mao, "These four authorities--political, clan, religious and masculine--are the embodiment of the whole feudal-patriarchal system and ideology, and are the four thick ropes binding the Chinese people, particularly the peasants." ("Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan") Afterward, the "three bonds of human relations and the five constant virtues" became the moral shackles that were used for a long period of time by the landlord class to hoodwink and enslave the people.

By the times of the Ming and Sung dynasties, due to the intensified practice of oppression and exploitation by the landlord class, class contradictions grew ever more acute, and the peasants rose up in struggle to offer resistance like clouds swept by the winds. The feudal imperialist dynasty was a tottering state. To overcome the crisis of the feudal society, Chu Hsi, Wang Shou-jen and their like again changed their tactics. They declared that these dogmas--"three bonds of human relations and five constant virtues"--for upholding feudal rule and order and the subordination of one class to another were the "perfect" "laws of nature," and that the words and deeds against oppression and exploitation that were not in correspondence with such dogmas were the "wicked" "human passions." They put forward the reactionary slogan, "Preserve the laws of nature and do away with human passions," demonstrated that the three bonds of human relations and five constant virtues were inalterable principles, and cried that "the three bonds of human relations and five constant virtues can never be changed; prince and minister will remain to be prince and minister, and father and son will remain to be father and son." (Quotations from Chu Hsi, Vol. XXIV) They urged people to eliminate "selfish desires," follow the "laws of nature" and voluntarily and consciously submit to the moral shackles of feudal rule.

Therefore, from the Sung Dynasty onward, moral science had been dominant for several centuries as the official philosophy in the Yüan, Ming and Ch'ing dynasties, and its pernicious influence is still felt up to the present. The ideological system of the slave-owning aristocrats on the decline represented by Confucius thus gradually evolved to become the dominant ideology of the landlord class defending the feudal system of exploitation. The central theme it advertised was: "Exploitation is justified, oppression is justified and rebellion is an offense."

In modern times, the Confucian thought again became the shield of all reactionary ringleaders who opposed revolution, advocated restoration and hatched intrigues and plots. Every time after an upsurge of revolution, the political representatives of the reactionary classes always jumped forth to turn back the wheel of history and bury the revolution, and such counter-revolutionary activities of theirs were all carried out through staging the ugly show of recalling the ghosts of the "Confucian School." Numerous facts showed that each maneuver to honor Confucius and restore the old order was a herald to restoration.

After the 1911 Revolution, leading brigand Yüan Shih-k'ai who had usurped state power opposed the "republic" and restored monarchy. Before and after he became the short-lived "Emperor Hunghsien," he deliberately patched up the "Confucian Society" and made a pilgrimage to Ch'üfu to look for a talisman for the restoration of monarchy.

In 1927, after Chiang Kai-shek, the public enemy of the people, launched the "April 12" counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, he also went to Ch'üfu to pay an audience to Confucius and disgustingly extolled Confucius as "the eternal teacher of benevolence and righteousness" and "eternal model of human relations." Later, he also wildly peddled what he called the "four ethical principles (propriety, justice, honesty and sense of shame) and "eight cardinal virtues" (loyalty, filial piety, benevolence, love, faith, righteousness, modesty and equality). He utilized the Confucisn thought to uphold his fascist dicatorial rule, and weaken and undermine the people's revolutionary movement led by the Chinese Communist Party.

For the sake of fundamentally changing the basic line of the Party for the whole historical period of socialism, of turning the Marxist party into a revisionist fascist party, and of toppling the proletarian dictatorship and restoring capitalism, Liu Shao-ch'i, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab who infiltrated into the Party, and Lin Piao, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor, also went to the dilapidated arsenal of Confucian thought to look for weapons for attacking the Party. They publicized "benevolence and justice," "loyalty and leniency," "the golden mean" and the fallacies of class reconciliation and class capitulation to oppose the Marxist theories of class struggle, proletarian dictatorship and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Not long after the founding of the People's Republic of China, Liu Shao-ch'i, with an ulterior object in view, made a pilgrimage to Ch'üfu and declared his intention to build a "travel lodge pavilion" like the emperors of past ages. In that plan for an armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat entitled "Outline of Project '571'" Lin Piao also followed the example of Confucius by calling on his sworn confederates "to die for the cause in the event of failure," to inherit the counter-revolutionary spirit of their ancestor Confucius--so-called "sacrificing their lives to preserve their virtue complete." (Confucian Analects: Wei Ling Kung), to stubbornly contest strength with the proletariat, and to be inimical to the people through to the end.

The performances of the teachers by negative example described above have demonstrated a law: Without exception, all political representatives of the reactionary classes wanting to turn back the wheel of history and restore the old order sought help from the Confucian thought, and as Lu Hsün put it, "Defending the ancient people also means defending oneself." ("A Sudden Thought," Collected Works of Lu Hsün, Vol. XIII, p. 14) Therefore, Confucius is the "greatest sage and teacher" to the reactionary classes of all ages.

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When Marx exposed the reactionary role of the Christian Church in those years, he pointed out: "The social principles of the Christian Church had defended the ancient system of slavery and had also made an exaggerated description of medieval serfdom, and when necessary, it also may defend, although with some pity expressed, the persecution of the proletariat." ("Communism of the Rhine Observer," Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 218) This incisive assertion by the teacher of revolution is also a sharp weapon for us to dissect and analyze the historical role of the Confucian thought.

For more than 2,000 years, like a tumbler, Confucius has never tumbled when hit in the long feudal society of China, in almost 200 years of semi-colonial, semi-feudal society, and even under socialist conditions. Although his thought had long ago lost the economic base for its survival, yet because it was backed and held in high esteem by the reactionary classes of past ages, it was able to reflect the interests and demands of the exploiting classes of different periods and also their reactionary political lines, thus becoming their moral shackle for enslaving the people. Even today, its vestiges are still found in the minds of people to impede the revolution in the superstructure and the consolidation and development of the economic base of socialism.

For the sake of carrying out the socialist revolution, of seeing through and criticizing and repudiating Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's revisionism and of overcoming the landlord-bourgeois world outlook represented by them, we must thoroughly criticize and repudiate the Confucian thought. Only by properly grasping the two-line struggle and class struggle in the ideological sphere can the proletariat be guaranteed "to exercise all-round leadership over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture," and the socialist cause of China can be guaranteed to forge ahead in triumph forever along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY

Criticism of Lin Piao and Rectification of Style of Work Give Impetus to the Vigorous Growth of Scientific Research Work in Tsinghua University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 21, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, September 20) The criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign has given a boost to the vigorous growth of scientific research work in Tsinghua University. At present, Tsinghua University, working in coordination with its teaching tasks and the needs of production and construction, he started up to 100 scientific research projects, and over 50 of them have yielded relatively satisfactory results.

The teachers, students and workers of Tsinghua University take the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism as a weapon in exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and other swindlers' crime in disrupting struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure. They consciously adhered to the orientation of making scientific research serve proletarian politics and socialist construction, combined theory with practice, and actively conduct research in the fields of new products, new technology and new techniques.

When conducting research in the manufacture of an automatic non-sychronous repeat camera (自动分步重复照相机), some teachers, students and workers of this university penetratingly criticized the departure of the revisionist line from politics, the masses and reality in scientific research. They walked out of the campus and headed for the relevant factories to make investigations and studies. After over one year of effort, they adopted the control system of fixing positions with laser interference. This brought the precision of the whole camera in repeating the fixation of positions to the advanced level.

The first-year students of the electronic engineering department combined curriculum teaching with the designing of the "frequency-selecting amplifier," one of the important parts. In their scientific experiment, they discovered the laws governing the frequency-selecting circuits, improved on the teachers' original design, simplified the circuits and improved the performance of the "frequency-selecting amplifier." The results of scientific research in the automatic non-sychronous repeat camera not only made a direct contribution to national construction but also were incorporated into the teaching materials for such courses as "numerical control" (数字控制), "applied optics," "physical optics," etc. A very satisfactory affect was produced in improving teaching. Some teachers directly took the structure and circuits of the automatic non-sychronous repeat camera as typical teaching material and made an analysis by combining theory with practice. The students' ability to analyze and solve problems was effectively raised.

When the electronic engineering department first conducted research in the manufacture of a table electronic computer with integrated circuits, some teachers lacked an adequate understanding of the significance of such a research project. Later, through investigation and study, they came to understand

that this kind of computer was urgently needed by commercial, statistical and other departments. They further understood ideologically that scientific research must adhere to the orientation of serving proletarian politics and widely serving socialist construction. Working in coordination with three factories including the Peking Radio No. 3 Plant, they took only eight months to successfully trial-manufacture this electronic computer. At present, the relevant factories are making preparations for mass production.

In the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, the teachers, students and workers of the Tsinghua University, in light of the realities of scientific research work, laid emphasis on criticism and idealist transcendentalism, consciously adhered to the materialist theory of reflection, and gradually set up new three-in-one system combining teaching, production and scientific research. At present, various departments of the whole university have established link-ups and cooperative relations with over 100 factories in Peking and other areas. The teachers and students temper themselves through labor, teach and learn, and conduct scientific experiments in these units linked up with the university.

When the teachers and students of the house building specialty in the building construction and engineering department went to the Peking No. 1 General Machine Plant to take part in the designing of factory premises and to teach and learn the structure of factory premises, a number of students and teachers with practical experience raised the scientific research problems relating to the theory of the spatial function of a single-storey factory and the computing method. For almost two years the teachers firmly adhered to the materialist theory of reflection and went deep into the midst of the worksites to make on-the-spot surveys of ten factory buildings. A large amount of first-hand data was acquired. Following this they again went to Shanghai, Kiangsu, Hupeh and other areas to make further surveys. The historical and current aspects of the problem were clarified. After studying data concerning over 50 factory premises, they put forward a new method of computation. This method of computation was applied to over 4,300 different factory buildings. At last, the laws governing the spatial function of factory premises were grasped, and a concise and practical table of "distribution coefficients of spatial function" was worked out. The relevant designing and construction work units praised this research achievements of theirs as a reform of great significance. At present, the results of this research project have been incorporated into our country's draft designing standards and also into the teaching material for enriching the teaching content.

To design a numerical program for the control of the milling machine, the students of the machine tool specialty in the precision instruments department and the continuation class for digital computers of the industrial automation department successively headed for some factories in Peking and other areas to make investigations and studies. Through holding talks with technical personnel and eating, living and laboring together with workers, they came to understand that the workers had a compelling hope for a milling machine controlled by a numerical program--a milling machine with a low work table surface that was easy to operate and could process metal dies of complex shapes. Under the guidance of teachers, they submitted a design proposal.

The numerical-program-control milling machine based on this proposal gave such features as "lightness, compactness, simplicity and cheapness." A low work table surface for the machine tool and stable operation were insured. It was suitable for processing dies and parts of complex shapes and greater precision. At present, this newly designed numerical-program-control milling machine has become a new product of the factory run by Tsinghua University. The new system of "three-in-one" combination of teaching, production and scientific research established by Tsinghua University has enabled the teachers and students to walk out of the campus, to integrate themselves with the working masses and scientific research with production practice, and to keep the school in contact with society, thus giving an impetus to the deep-going development of the revolution in education.

In the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, the teachers and students of the Tsinghua University considerably raised their consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle, and perseveringly carried forward the revolutionary spirit of rising in great vigor on the basis of self-reliance and had struggled in scientific research work.

Laser is a very useful new technique for study and application. In the process of studying the laser interference vibrograph (激光干涉测振仪) and total-rest photography (全息照相), the solid state mechanics seminar of the engineering mechanics department urgently needed vibration isolator (隔振台). A new one would cost around ¥20,000, and besides, was not available for immediate delivery. To win time, they turned a discarded big marble into the top of the isolator. They also bought putty-soiled waste foam rubber from the rubber-retrieving company which after duly scrubbed and washed, was arranged to form the base of the isolator for use as material for isolation of vibration, thus building an indigenous vibration isolator which was quite effective. In this way, they overcame one difficulty after another and continuously improved their laboratory equipment. In less than a year, they conducted research in and trial-produced the laser interference vibrograph and started to conduct research in laser total-rest photography (激光全息照相). Ahead of the time envisaged in the original plan, total-rest photographs were shot. This new technique was promptly applied in mechanical surveying.

The zinc air battery (锌空气电池) is also a new type of high-energy source of chemical electricity widely used. In the course of conducting research this time, the zinc air battery research group also carried forward the revolutionary spirit of fighting amidst hardships. Besides a few items which were newly bought and installed, the equipment required by the scientific research institute was mostly put together on its own by retrieving and utilizing the old and waste materials. This not only saved the state over ¥35,000 but also assured the smooth progress of scientific research work. In the past year and more, with the energetic assistance of fraternal units, this scientific research project showed initial results after more than 1,000 experiments were conducted.

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URBAN EDUCATION

Shihchiachuang Municipality Energetically Promotes Operation of Schools by Factories, Mines and Enterprises

- The guideline of walking on two legs is doggedly followed in developing urban education. Apart from solving the problem of schooling for relevant factory workers' children, factory-run schools absorb a part of students from outside the factory

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 21, 1973)

(By our own correspondent) In developing urban education, Shihchiachuang municipality has doggedly followed the guideline of walking on two legs. Simultaneously with consolidating and developing state-run schools, it has aroused the masses to the full in the energetic development of schools run by factories, mines and enterprises. At present, the whole municipality has a total of 45 factory-run schools. Of them, there are 13 primary schools, eight 8-year course schools, 20 ten-year course schools and four simple middle schools. The 50,000-odd students in these factory-run schools account for 43 percent of the total number of in-school students of the whole urban area. Apart from solving the problem of schooling for children of workers of relevant factories, these factory-run schools have also recruited over 5,900 students from outside the factories.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, with Liu Shao-ch'i and company's bourgeois dictatorship overthrown on the educational front, the sons and daughters of the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants showed an urgent demand for schooling. This called for the operation of more schools. In the face of this problem, the revolutionary committee of Shihchiachuang municipality, through studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and summing up previous school-running experiences, came to understand that to energetically develop the operation of schools by factories, mines and enterprises in the city was a good way to develop the educational enterprise with greater, quicker, better and more economical results. Therefore, a "decision on the development of urban middle and primary school education" was worked out. The "decision" pointed out that "all factories, mines, enterprises and units with the necessary conditions must run schools." This decision was warmly hailed and supported by the broad masses of workers and cadres. In the whole municipality, there arose a wave of enthusiasm for the promotion of education by various lines and trades.

With the masses set in motion, the municipal revolutionary committee made an overall investigation of the large, medium-sized and small factories, mines and enterprises in the whole municipality, and formulated a plan for the development of the factory-run schools.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Operate all undertakings through diligence and frugality," the municipal revolutionary committee aroused various units to tap their potentialities and run schools on the basis of self-reliance. The teachers were mainly transferred and drawn from the various

factories concerned, and the problems of capital construction and operation expenses were wholly solved by the various units. According to incomplete statistics, since the great cultural revolution, factory-run schools have put up in all over 43,000 square meters of new school premises involving an investment of over ¥2,300,000. Making do with what was available, the various factories repaired or rebuilt some small warehouses, small mess halls and dilapidated houses for use as classrooms. In order to set up a school, some workers took the initiative in vacating their own dormitory. By retrieving the old and exploiting waste materials in this way, the problem of providing over 130 classrooms was solved. When short of tables and seats,the students were aroused to bring their own. When teaching apparatus was not available they built their own or loaned same from fraternal schools.

Concerning the form of school operation, the various units adopted, in accordance with their dissimilar conditions, flexible and varied patterns with the realities and local features in mind. Their concrete approach is as follows:

(1) Single-handed operation by large factories. Those bigger factories, mines or enterprises with workers' dormitories concentrated in a place run their own schools. Some provide an uninterrupted ten-year course, and some are operated separately as middle and primary schools.

(2) Joint operation by medium-sized and small factories. Since some medium-sized and small factories have not many students per unit, and where the "living areas" of several units lie close to each other, the joint school operation pattern is adopted.

(3) Large factories leading small ones. Because some small factories which lie close to large factories find it difficult to run schools independently the large factories are required to play the leading role take along the small ones.

(4) Joint operation by industry and agriculture. In suburban areas and especially the outlying suburbs, because some small factories find it difficult to run their own schools, their students go to school in neighboring production teams. These factories keep the production teams supplied with teachers, put up classrooms and share the operation expenses on a mutual-help basis, thus solving the schooling problem.

(5) The integration of public-run and factory-run schools. In line with the principle of "attending the school nearby and giving the masses every convenience," the children of the workers of factories, mines, enterprises and other units living in relatively scattered places are enrolled by the public-run schools. The factory-run schools also recruit the students of neighboring streets and other units. Some factories and mines, which are not qualified to run middle schools and also lie close to public-run schools, just run only primary schools to recruit the students of some neighboring streets and other units, and send their middle school students to the public-run schools.

In light of the features of factory-run schools, the municipal revolutionary committee has laid emphasis on grasping the following four aspects of work:

(1) To improve the leadership system. With schools run by factories, should the municipal and ch'ü education departments concern themselves with their management? What should be controlled by the administrative bureaux of various systems? How should various factories take a hand in management? The improper handling of these problems would weaken the leadership over factory-run schools. After repeated studies, the municipal revolutionary committees held that all relevant departments and units should concern themselves with management but on the basis of rational division of work and mutual cooperation with each placing proper particular emphasis on something. The municipal and ch'ü education departments should grasp the key sectors of teaching and vocational work and hold themselves responsible for solving the question of teaching material, formulating education plans, organizing teaching research and continuous studies for teachers, inspecting the quality of teaching, making overall arrangements for student recruitment and after-graduation job assignment, etc. The educational groups of the administrative bureaux of various systems should grasp such key sectors as launching of political campaigns, transfer of cadres and teachers, arrangements for initial outlays and operation expenses, procurement of equipment, etc. Meanwhile, they should properly grasp school teaching work in coordination with the municipal and ch'ü educational departments. The Party committees of various factories should exercise centralized leadership to the Party, political, financial and cultural affairs of the schools, make unified allocation of personnel and unified arrangements for political activities, teaching, production and scientific research, and exercise unified control over livelihood welfare.

(2) To carry out to the letter the "May 7 Directive." The operation of schools by factories creates favorable conditions for combining education with productive labor. Factory workshops are bases for students to learn industrial work and do manual labor. Many factories have also transferred workers and equipment to help schools set up small factories. According to the statistics of 14 units, the factories have allotted 27 units of machine tools to the schools. In line with the needs of educational revolution and industrial production, the small factories determine their items of production to make possible the organic combination of teaching, production and scientific research and to facilitate the arrangement of supply, production and marketing problems. For instance, the looms consume a very large quantity of "warp stop cams." In the past, such cams had to be sent to Shanghai for repairs. With the help of workers and technical personnel, the small factory of the school run by State Cotton No. 3 Plant took over the task of repairing "warp stop cams." In a short time, it fixed over 4,000,000 units. This not only assured the normal progress of production in the State Cotton No. 3 Plant and some fraternal factories but also enabled the students to learn much theoretical knowledge and practical production knowledge. Everyone said in praise, "Factory-run schools give impetus to the operation of factories by schools. School-run factories help consolidate factory-run schools. There are schools in factories and there are factories in schools. A twin bumper harvest is reaped both in education and production."

(3) To arouse the masses to manage schools. With schools established, some comrades thought: "Important matters are grasped by the Party committee, personnel are allocated by the personnel department and the financial department is approached for money. There is nothing left for the masses to manage." To counter this situation, the municipal revolutionary committee organized the cadres and workers to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "The proletarian revolution in education must be realized under the leadership of the working class and with the participation of the worker masses." Everyone came to understand whether a few persons or the broad masses are relied upon to manage the school is a fundamental question bearing on whether or not Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can be carried out.

To arouse the worker masses to participate in school management, many factories have set up workers school management committees. Their main tasks are first, to seek the three-in-one combination of school, social and family education; and second, to seek the three-in-one combination of teaching, productive labor and scientific research. The worker comrades of the State Cotton No. 3 Plant said, "The school is one big workshop in a factory. The only difference is that the other workshops create material wealth while this one trains successors to the revolutionary cause." This factory has 99 workers serving as tutors outside the school. There are 36 workers serving concurrently as teachers. Some workers who work the night shift make use of rest hours in day time to give school students lectures. Retired old worker Wang Shu-chen who is in his seventies, has served concurrently as teacher for several years. Once every week he showed up at the school, rain or fine. Many of the worker masses constantly came to the school to report on conditions and make suggestions. Their concern for the revolution in education has directly given the school teachers and students a course of education.

(4) To keep a proper grip on the teaching force. In the factory-run schools in the whole municipality, there are a total of 2,364 middle and primary school teachers, 1,512 of whom are workers and technical personnel drawn out from the relevant units while 852 are allocated by the state (including those formerly attached to public-run schools now turned into factory-run schools). The leadership at various levels pays great attention to the build-up of a teaching force for factory-run schools. The selection of teachers is based on the request of a school, the appraisal and recommendation of the masses and the examination and approval of the Party committee. Suitable teachers for certain subjects are allocated by the state when the units concerned are unable to solve their problems. As far as the conditions of the whole municipality are concerned, the quality of the teachers of factory-run schools is relatively good. Worker-teachers account for more than one-third of the total number of factory-run school teachers. They have relatively high class consciousness, rich practical experience, and have brought a new phase full of vigor to the revolution in education.

In light of the situation that the factory-run schools have to employ many new teachers some of whom are short of teaching experience, a firm grip is kept on work to improve the professional level of teachers. The teachers continuation classes run at the municipal and ch'ü levels are being exploited

to the full in the recruitment of factory-run school teachers. Since 1970, over 300 of the factory-run school teachers have attended off-the-job continuation classes and more than 400 have attended on-the-job continuation classes. Teaching research activities of factory-run schools have also been strengthened. Schools are helped to sum up experiences, and forums on fundamental knowledge and teaching methods have been held a number of times. Over 60 kinds of teaching reference material have also been printed for distribution.

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POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

China Increased Postal Service and Telecommunication

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1973)

china's postal service and tele-communications cover the whole country today. means of posts and tele-communications are daily becoming more and more advanced.

this rapid post-liberation transformation has been accomplished by the postal and tele-communications workers under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line of serving the people, serving proletarian politics, the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

semi-colonial, semi-feudal china had such services only in coastal and inland cities; the countryside and outlying areas inhabited by minority people were left to stagnate.

depending primarily on their own efforts, china's postal and tele-communications workers since the country's liberation in 1949 have worked hard and with ingenuity to extend the mail routes more than sixfold and the length of telephone lines 13.5-fold by the end of 1972. the number of post and telegraph offices in 1972 was seven times the 1949 figure.

figures for the rural areas are even more striking. at present, 98 per cent of the people's communes have telephones and 97 per cent of the production brigades under them have regular mail delivery. rural postal and tele-communications offices stand at 58 times the pre-liberation number.

as for the minority-inhabited areas of inner mongolia, sinkiang, kwangsi, tibet and yunnan, the comparable increase in offices ranges from seven to eighteen times. motor cycles, trucks and airplanes are now in use to speed mail in these areas. many sparsely settled mountain areas are in contact with other places by telephone.

china now has direct cable and telephone connections with 40 countries and post and tele-communications relations with nearly ninety countries and regions in all. this strengthens friendly contacts between the people.

before 1949, china had to import its postal and tele-communications equipment. most of it is now designed and made in the country. advanced equipment made in china includes big capacity microwaves, cable carriers, automatic parcel-weighing and stamping machines and automatic letter-sorting machines.

TIBET

Bank Savings Increase Considerably in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 27, 1973)

bank savings in china's tibet autonomous region have increased considerably thanks to the rapid development of the socialist collective economy. the living standards of peasants and herdsmen have kept improving.

savings accounts in the rural and livestock breeding areas of the region increased by 58 per cent in the first half of this year over the same 1972 period, and were 4.6 times the figure for 1965, the peak year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

until liberation, the tibetan labouring people led a dog's life under the ruthless oppression and exploitation by the three manorial lords -- the reactionary local government, the monasteries and the nobility. after liberation, through the democratic reform led by the communist party of china, the million serfs were emancipated politically and economically. then, under the guidance of chairman mao's teachings, they embarked on the socialist road and have since pushed ahead the region's industry, agriculture, livestock breeding, education, public health and cultural undertakings.

the poor herdsmen of the mentui tribe in nagchuka were formerly haunted by corvees and usury. twelve of the 23 households in the wopaola area had people who died of hunger, cold or in prison. six households sold nine children and three families owed the usurers a total of 75,000 tibetan taels of silver. after organizing themselves into the hungchi (red flag) people's commune, the poor herdsmen now have 2.5 times as many animals as in 1959, the year when the democratic reform began. sixtythree of the 181 families have bank deposits.

fiftyfive poor peasants and herdsmen of the liehmai people's commune in lungtzu county fled corvees and debts before the democratic reform and 28 died of hunger. now 70 per cent of the households there have savings in the bank.

the chuchimai people's commune of lotsa county at the foot of the himalayas has developed grain production as well as livestock breeding. the number of its animals is now five times the pre-liberation figure. fortyfive of its 89 households have savings accounts. commune member lachueh, who toiled for 22 years as a slave before the democratic reform, now has a grain surplus and 370 yuan in the bank. he said: "we owe our present happiness to chairman mao and socialism."

Achievements in Tibetan Geological Surveying

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 28, 1973)

tibetan geological workers made surveys covering nearly 1,000 kilometres of the unpopulated area of kokoshiri in northern tibet in a three-month period. they collected data on geological formations of northern tibet and found important clues to future prospecting of minerals.

situated between the tangla range and the kunlun mountains, the kokoshiri area of china's tibet autonomous region is 5,000 metres above sea level. the weather is very bad and the air rare. it previously was a blank in china's geology.

the leading organs of nearby kaitse county approved the geological workers' suggestion to make the survey and sent a local tibetan cadre to help. when the geological workers reached the edge of the area, they asked old herdsmen and hunters there about the geography, weather, fuel and sources of drinking water and any information about minerals. the warm support received strengthened the revolutionary confidence of the geological workers.

kokoshiri is blanketed in thick snow even in summer. but they went to the heart of the area and carried out repeated on-the-spot observations after overcoming high-altitude sickness and other difficulties. they surveyed a huge mountain three times to verify mica deposits local people had told them about. on an another occasion they entered a snow-covered mountain basin 6,000 metres above sea level and discovered large quantities of fossils and valuable geological formations.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Taiwan Compatriots Visit Fukien Province

(NCNA-English Amoy, Sept. 27, 1973)

chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan, the united states and the federal republic of germany visited east china's fukien province from september 23 to 27 and were warmly received. the province faces china's sacred territory -- taiwan province -- across the taiwan straits.

when the compatriots arrived in foochow, capital of the province, they were welcomed at the railway station by people beating drums and setting off fire crackers.

the compatriots visited foochow, putien, chuanchou and amoy and had happy get-togethers with the people. they said that they had seen for themselves the vigorous socialist construction in the motherland. they rejoiced to meet fellow townsmen, eat the local food, speak their own dialects and see local operas.

local taiwan-born compatriots, patriotic personages, table tennis players and art workers had a get-together in foochow with the compatriots. with a banian leaf in his mouth, taiwan-born li yu-kuei blew a taiwan folk tune. provincial art troupe singers sang the western fukien folk song "in praise of our leader mao tsetung". some women compatriots sang the northern shensi folk song "nanniwan" which they learned when they visited yenan. in a cordial atmosphere lu tiao, a leading member of the fukien provincial physical culture and sports committee, made a speech in which he said: "like the rest of the chinese people, we in fukien think of our taiwan compatriots day and night. we hope more taiwan compatriots will come back for a visit. we people of taiwan and fukien provinces share an important task in fulfilling the great cause of liberating taiwan and unifying the country. along with the people of all nationalities of china, we will work hard to bring about this common wish of the people on the mainland and the people of taiwan province exclamation" huang hsiang-lan, representative of the taiwan-born compatriots in foochow, said: "with the loving care of chairman mao and the chinese communist party, we people of taiwan province now residing on the mainland are leading an ever better life. recalling the past and seeing our present life, we cherish an even greater love for the great socialist motherland and think of our kith and kin in taiwan province. our hearts are linked." huang wen chin, leader of the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan and the united states, said: "with exaltation, we've come back to our home town exclamation we'll tell the taiwan compatriots now residing overseas about the new look of our motherland and bring them the cordial regards of their townsfolk."

on september 25, the taiwan compatriots went by bus from foochow to amoy. when they stopped over in putien county and chuanchou, leading members of the local revolutionary committees and the people warmly welcomed them with fruit and other local products.

tsai tung kuo, a compatriot from taiwan province residing in japan, and chang ping and tan chen tien, compatriots from taiwan province residing in the united states, said that in fukien they felt warm and at home.

the taiwan compatriots visited the cheng cheng-kung memorial hall which was set up to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the recovery of taiwan. they inspected the documentary materials on taiwan from the third to the seventeenth century, and weapons used by cheng cheng-kung's officers and men and the taiwan people in their resistance against the dutch colonialists. after the visit, the compatriots said that the exhibits showed the kinship between the people of taiwan and the mainland from ancient times. they said that the sacred territory of the motherland should not be divided and flesh-and-blood compatriots should not be separated. they pledged to make contributions with the people of the mainland for the liberation of taiwan and re-unification of the motherland.

the compatriots visited factories and schools, saw a target-shooting exhibition performed by militia and little red guards and toured places of historical interest in foochow. they made an excursion by boat around kulangyu island in amoy.

Visiting Group of Chinese Compatriots from Taiwan Province Residing in Japan Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1973)

a twenty-member visiting group of the chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan with chang liao fu-yuan as the leader and liu cheng as the deputy leader, arrived here by plane this evening.

the group was greeted at the airport by chu man-ping and other leading members of departments concerned.

they arrived in kwangchow on september 16. before coming to peking, they visited kwangchow, shaoshan, changsha, chengchow, loyang, sian, yenan and other places. wherever they went, they were given warm welcome and cordial reception by kinsfolks of the motherland.

Reception for Basketball Team of Chinese Compatriots and Students from Taiwan Province Residing in US

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1973)

the all-china sports federation this evening gave a reception for the basketball team of chinese compatriots and students from taiwan province residing or studying in the united states, warmly welcoming their return to the motherland for friendship competitions and visit.

present at the reception were team leader li nan-hui and all members of the team, as well as their relatives.

also present were vice-president chao cheng-hung and secretary-general sung chung of the all-china sports federation and leading members of departments concerned, as well as basketball coaches and players.

sung chung and li nan-hui spoke at the reception which proceeded in a joyous atmosphere among kinsfolks.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Send Congratulations to General Juan Domingo Peron, Madame Isabel Martinez De Peron

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1973)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china today sent a cable to general juan domingo peron and madame isabel martinez de peron of argentina, warmly congratulating them on their election as president and vice-president of the republic of argentina respectively. the text of the cable reads:

his excellency general juan domingo peron,
her excellency madame isabel martinez de peron,

buenos aires, argentina

happy to learn of your election as president and vice-president of the republic of argentina respectively, we wish to extend to you warm congratulations on behalf of the chinese government and people and in our own name.

may the argentine government and people, under your leadership, score new victories and successes in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop national economy.

may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and argentina and the friendship between our two peoples develop continuously.

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, september 27, 1973

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Delegation Arrives in London

(NCNA-English London, Sept. 26, 1973)

the chinese unearthed relics exhibition delegation with wang yeh-chiu as the leader and hsia nai as the deputy leader arrived here today to attend the opening ceremony of the unearthed relics exhibition of the people's republic of china scheduled to be held here.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by lord trevelyan, chairman of the chinese exhibition council of london, c.d. hamilton, chairman of the "times", chesmore, personal assistant to the paymaster-general and minister responsible for the arts viscount eccles and senior officials of the foreign and commonwealth office and central office of information.

chinese ambassador to britain sung chih-kuang was also present.

Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Concludes Visit to Britain

(NCNA-English London, Sept. 26, 1973)

the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by council chairman wang yao-ting left here for france today after concluding its friendly visit to britain.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were sir john keswick, vice-president of the sino-british trade council, s.g. sloan, chairman of the british "48 group" for trade with china, and senior officials of the department of trade and industry of britain.

chinese ambassador to britain sung chih-kuang was also present.

during its stay in britain, the delegation discussed trade matters with british ministers and friends. it visited factories, farms and docks, and saw aircraft demonstrations, a ship exhibition and other exhibitions of goods in london, glasgow and other cities. wherever the chinese visitors went, they were welcomed by british government officials and friends from industrial and commercial circles.

gordon campbell, british secretary of state for scotland,

met with head of the delegation wang yao-ting and other members on september 21.

on september 18, lord nelson, president of the sino-british trade council gave a reception in honour of the chinese delegation. nelson and wang yao-ting made speeches at the reception expressing hope for further development of the friendship between the british and chinese people and trade between the two countries.

on september 24, chu chi-yuan, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy here, gave a reception on the delegation's visit to britain. it was attended by the earl of limerick, british parliamentary under-secretary of state for trade and industry, b.e. bellamy, under-secretary of the department of trade and industry, lord nelson, president of sino-british trade council, s.g. sloan, chairman of the british "48 group" for trade with china, and other friends from industries, trade and other fields.

British Paymaster General Gives Banquet for Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Delegation

(NCNA-English London, Sept. 27, 1973)

viscount eccles, british paymaster general and minister responsible for arts, in the name of the british government, gave a grand banquet at the banqueting house of whitehall this evening in honour of the chinese unearthed relics exhibition delegation with wang yeh-chiu as leader and hsia nai as deputy leader for the opening of the exhibition here.

british senior government officials and well-known personages from various circles totalling over 150 people were present at the banquet. among them were anthony royle, parliamentary under-secretary of state at the foreign and commonwealth office; lord trevelyan, chairman of the chinese exhibition council of london; lord thomson of fleet, chairman of the thomson organisation; c.d. halmiton, chairman of the "times"; sir thomas monnington, president of the royal academy of arts; m. macdonald, president of the great britain-china committee, and sir john wolfenden, director of the british museum.

french ambassador to britain jacques delarue caron de beaumarchais was present at the banquet. chinese ambassador to britain sung chih-kuang was also present.

in his speech at the banquet eccles expressed his admiration

for the astonishing results the chinese archeologists had achieved since the founding of the people's republic of china and his thanks for the chinese government in sending masterpieces of the fine and decorative arts to the british people.

replying, wang yeh-chiu expressed sincere appreciation for the warm reception and enthusiastic support accorded by the british government and people. he hoped that this exhibition would make useful contribution in promoting understanding and friendship between the chinese and british people.

CHINA AND CANADA

Kuo Mo-jo, Chu Ko-chen, Wu Yu-hsun and Chou Pei-yuan Meet and Fete Canadian Scientific Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, chu ko-chen and wu yu-hsun, vice-presidents of the academy, and chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of china, this evening met and feted the canadian scientific delegation with the honourable jeanne sauve, minister of state for science and technology, as the head and secretary of the ministry aurele beaulnes as the deputy head.

kuo mo-jo first spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples and between scientific workers of the two countries. on behalf of the chinese academy of sciences and the chinese scientific workers, he extended a warm welcome to the canadian scientific delegation from the other side of the pacific ocean and expressed the wish that friendly relations of cooperation between the two peoples and scientists of the two countries would develop constantly and that the two countries would make more contributions to mankind by their achievements in sciences.

in her toast, the honourable jeanne sauve extended the friendly sentiments of the delegation to the chinese government and the chinese personages in scientific circles. she expressed the belief that the contacts between canadian and chinese scientists would benefit the people of the two countries.

present on the occasions were members of the delegation william g. schneider, roger gaudry, sylvia ostry, john m. anderson, clifford r. baker, gabriel filteau, virginia douglas, crawford s. holling, charles e. beaulieu, alec sehon, george rejhon, rose sheinin, mme. aimee lefebvre-anglin and gustave hebert.

canadian ambassador to china c.j. small and his wife and embassy officials were also present.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned and scientific workers, including wang chien-chung, pei shih-chang, chin li-sheng, huang chia-szu, chang wei, pai chieh-fu, chen chien, li lin-shu, su ke-man, shih ju-wei, chen wen-chieh, huang cheng-hsia, hsiao teh, li lo-shan, liu ching-yi, tsai pang-hua, chang chih-yi, chi ming-ta, fang hsin-fang, pan chun and chiao lin.

the canadian scientific delegation arrived in peking yesterday. before coming to peking, the canadian guests had visited kwangchow, hangchow and shanghai where they saw scientific research, educational, medical and production units and gave reports and held forums.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Arrives in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Sept. 26, 1973)

the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by its chairman wang yao-ting arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to france at the invitation of the national council of french employers (cnpf).

it was welcomed at the airport by paul huvelin, honorary president of cnpf; jean deprecigout, vice-president of cnpf; schweisguth, chief of the cabinet of the french ministry of economy and finance; and louis devaux, president of the french national centre for foreign trade.

tien chih-tung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present at the airport.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Greet First Anniversary of Restoration of China-Japan Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 27, 1973)

statements by japanese friendly personages of various circles greeting the first anniversary of the restoration of china-japan diplomatic relations are carried in the october 1 issue of "japan and china", organ of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the dietmen's league for japan-china friendship and chairman of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, said, "normalization of relations between japan and china, which had been our sincere wish, came true finally on last september 29. i am very glad to welcome the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between japan and china."

friendly relations between japan and china and between the people of the two countries have developed in the past year, he said. he hoped that agreements between the governments of the two countries would be signed at an early date so as to enhance greater development in intercourse in the political, economic, cultural and sports fields.

kenzo kono, president of the japanese house of councillors, said that he is convinced that there is no unsolvable problem between china and japan. frank talks on the basis of mutual trust and understanding will lead to a quick signing of the aviation agreement between japan and china, he added.

former dietman yoshimi furui said, "japan and china are close neighbours separated by a strip of water. cultural exchanges between the two countries have been going on for centuries and it can be said that they are natural partners. unfortunately, their relationship entered into an unhappy state during a certain period in the meiji era and relations between them were severed for a quarter of a century since the end of the last world war. however, shortly after its inauguration last year, the tanaka cabinet first of all accomplished the restoration of diplomatic relations with china."

furui said, "japan had done splendidly in restoring diplomatic relations with china. it was the result of the determined action of the tanaka cabinet and the enthusiastic promotion of this by the chinese side." he pointed out, "peaceful relations between japan and china are the base for and the key to peace in asia, and have tremendous significance in establishing world peace."

furui said that many friendly personages had made tremendous efforts before diplomatic relations were restored and they should never be forgotten at any time.

kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, said that the japan-china friendship movement and the cause of cultural exchange between the two countries have developed by leaps and bounds in the year since the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

the way ahead in japan-china cultural exchange has become brighter and brighter and more work should be done, he said. they are determined to cooperate widely with still more people and enlarge the sphere of friendship on the basis of the successes achieved in the past year.

tadashi yaoita, chairman of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association, said, "japan and china issued a joint statement last september on restoring diplomatic relations between them. this has brought not only changes in japan-china relations, but also tremendous changes to asia and other parts of the world."

katsumasa taniai, secretary general of the japan council of transport workers' union, said, "the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries is the common desire of the workers and other labouring people of japan and china and the result of their common struggle." the japan-china joint statement is of great significance and has strengthened our confidence in everlasting peace between japan and china.

sumi ono, chairman of the japanese women's christian temperance union, said, the friendship between the chinese and japanese people has a 2,000-year history and the relations between them are inseverable. she added that it is the duty of us women to lay the foundation for japan and china to live in peace with each other.

masaharu tabata, vice-president of the japan society for physical culture, said, "it is the consistent desire of the japan society for physical culture to develop sports exchanges between japan and china. i am glad that the normalization of japan-china relations has broaden this road."

Japanese Friends Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1973)

yoshimi turui, and the 19 other members of his party, arrived here by plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

seiichi tagawa, member of the lower house of the diet of the japanese liberal democratic party (giminto), arrived by the same plane.

they were greeted at the airport by president liao cheng-chih and vice-president wang yun-sheng of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yi, sun ping-hua, wang hen-ming, chin su-cheng and ting min.

China-Japan Friendship Association Gives Grand Reception Celebrating First Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1973)

the china-japan friendship association here this evening gave a grand reception attended by more than 700 chinese and japanese personages from all walks of life to warmly celebrate the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and japan.

attending the reception were:

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa, his wife and diplomatic officials of the embassy of japan in peking; the delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) with seimin miyazai, director-general of the headquarters of the association, as its leader and housei yoshida as its deputy leader; the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association with torao miyagawa, permanent director of the association, as its leader and norio shirato as its deputy leader and secretary-general; yoshimi turui and his party; member of the lower house of the diet of the japanese liberal democratic party seiichi tagawa; the delegation of young activists of the general council of trade unions of japan and the independent trade unions federation of japan with masaru fukuda as its leader, giichi ando as its deputy leader and yoshihiro tozaki as secretary-general; the visiting group of agriculture journalists from japan with nobuo danno as its leader and yoshio terayama as deputy leader;

representatives of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan and a liaison member in peking of the kansai chapter of the japan association for the promotion of international trade; as well as other japanese friends in peking.

present at the reception were teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association; chou chien-jen, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee; liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; chung fu-hsiang, minister of posts and telecommunications; and han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

the visiting group of chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan with chang liao fu-yuan as the leader and liu cheng as the deputy leader also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and japan. liao cheng-chih, heishiro ogawa, yoshimi turui, seiichi tagawa, seimin miyazaki and torao miyagawa spoke at the reception.

in his speech, president liao cheng-chih said, "on the eve of the first anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between china and japan, we feel very happy to get together here with so many japanese friends to celebrate this day of historic significance."

president liao cheng-chih continued: "in the past year, with the development of the good neighbourly and friendly relations between our two countries, unofficial friendly contacts between our two peoples have become more frequent, exchanges of delegations between our two countries have increased, the scope of cultural, scientific and technical intercourse has extended and our economic and trade relations have further expanded. our two peoples are both very glad for all this. we treasure the achievements we have made, but still more do we cherish hopes for the future. in the new circumstances we will, together with the japanese people, and in line with the spirit of the joint statement of the chinese and japanese governments, make new contributions to the further consolidation and development of the good neighbourly and friendly relations between our two countries and to the strengthening of the friendship between our two peoples."

president liao cheng-chih stressed, "the normalization of sino-japanese diplomatic relations and the development of the cause for sino-japanese friendship not only accord with the common desire of the two peoples, but are conducive to the improvement of the situation in asia and the pacific region. therefore, they enjoy warm welcome

from the people in asia and the rest of the world who uphold justice and from impartial public opinion throughout the world.

"but," president liao cheng-chih pointed out, "there are certain people who do not like to see the development of the relations between china and japan. they always, by overt and covert means, try to slander, disrupt and sabotage this development. we are sure that their schemes are doomed to failure. no force can obstruct the friendship between china and japan exclamation"

in conclusion, he said: "let us join our hands closely, and, with full confidence, strive for the friendship that will last from generation to generation between our two great peoples exclamation"

addressing the reception, ambassador heishiro ogawa said that the friendly relations between the two countries developed smoothly in the spirit of the japan-china joint statement during the year since the establishment of diplomatic relations between japan and china.

"recently i had a chance to return to japan temporarily," he said. "before my departure, i had talks with premier chou en-lai and other leaders of your country. after returning to japan, i reported the proceedings of the talks to prime minister kakuei tanaka and foreign minister masayoshi ohira. i feel strongly that the highest leaders of your country and mine are in agreement on the prospect that the relations between the two countries will continue to develop in a down-to-earth manner on the basis of the japan-china joint statement, and hence i feel the greatest pleasure.

"i would like to convey to you that both prime minister tanaka and foreign minister ohira are heartily pleased with the smooth development of the relations between the two countries," the ambassador went on. "it is my wish that the second year after the normalization of diplomatic relations between japan and china will be a year of still greater development for the relations between the two countries," ambassador ogawa stated.

in his speech, yoshimi turui recalled his first visit to china in the party of mr. kenzo matsumura 14 years ago for the purpose of promoting japan-china friendship. "we are all extremely happy that the desire for the people of japan and china to live in friendship from generation to generation is now being translated into reality steadily," he said. he expressed the wish that the peace and friendship between japan and china would consolidate and develop still further.

seiichi tagawa said, "on the occasion of celebrating the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between japan and china, what is in my

mind is that the japan-china joint statement published last year should be taken as the basis on which to realize completely the relations of friendship and amity between the two countries."

he said that the normalization of diplomatic relations between japan and china was realized in line with the surging torrent of the international situation, with the unremitting efforts of personalities concerned in both countries over the past two decades and more and the strong desire of the nationals of both countries as the motivating force. he concluded with a wish for an everlasting friendship between japan and china.

in his speech, seimin miyazaki said: the japanese and chinese peoples finally restored their diplomatic relations last september. this is a great epoch-making event in the time-honoured history of the relations between japan and china. he said: "today, i would like to stress in particular: in order that the normalization of diplomatic relations achieved by the people of our two countries through protracted efforts will remain consolidated from generation to generation, the two peoples should henceforth further strengthen their friendship and treasure and safeguard this precious achievement."

torao miyagawa in his speech reviewed the great progress and achievements made in exchanges in various fields in the past year since the establishment of diplomatic relations between japan and china. he said: "in the second year after the normalization of our diplomatic relations, the japan-china cultural exchange association will take a new posture and further promote unofficial exchanges between the two peoples so that the two countries will be friendly to each other and be united for generations to come."

also attending the reception were leading members of government departments concerned, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee and personages of various circles, including chu tu-nan, chang hsiang-shan, yu hui-yung, lin li-yun, chao cheng-hung, ma chun-ku, hao chung-shih, wang yun-sheng, yeh lai-shih, chou pei-yuan, tung chi-wu, jung yi-jen, shen tu, chao pu-chu, wang lei, lin lin, hsiao fang-chou, hua lo-keng, wu huan-hsing, hao liang, liu ching-tang, ching pu-chun, lu wei-chao, peng hua, hsi yeh-sheng, wang hsiao-yi, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, chang yu, pao kuang-tsung, pan chun, liang szu-yi, sung chung, tsao ching-hua, li chi, hao jan, hsu kuang, ku yuan, li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, liu shih-kun, chou hai-ying, hsu yin-sheng, li fu-jung, cheng feng-jung, hsueh ching-hua, yuan shih-hai and tu chin-fang.

the reception was followed by a colour documentary film "welcome prime minister kakuei tanaka's visit to china".

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Gives Cocktail Party on Anniversary of Normalization of China-Japan Relations

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 28, 1973)

chen chu, ambassador of the people's republic of china to japan, gave a cocktail party here this afternoon warmly celebrating the first anniversary of the normalization of relations between china and japan.

among the guests present at the party were takeo miki, deputy prime minister and acting prime minister, and mrs. miki; susumu nikaido, chief cabinet secretary and acting foreign minister; seisuke okuno, minister of education; yoshio sakurauchi, minister of agriculture and forestry; torasaburo shintani, minister of transport; zentaro osaka, director general of the economic planning agency; masumi esaki, minister of home affairs; kenzo kono, president, and yasoichi mori, vice-president of the house of councillors; tomomi narita, chairman of the japan socialist party; junya yano, general secretary of the komei party; noted japanese public figures including aiichiro fujiyama, hisao kuroda, kenzo nakajima, kinkazu saionji, kogoro uemura, shigeo nagano, yoshihiro inayama, and yosomatsu matsubara; and governor of tokyo ryokichi minobe.

kan wen-fang, chairman, and chen kun-wang, vice-chairman, of the toyo association of chinese residents, were also present.

in proposing a toast at the party, ambassador chen chu said that the normalization of china-japan relations is a big event in the political life of the two peoples and in the relations of the two countries. it has opened up new and broader prospects for friendly relations between the two countries.

in the past year, the ambassador said, china and japan continuously developed friendly relations between the two countries in accordance with the spirit and principles of the china-japan joint statement. political contacts between the two governments are becoming more frequent daily, friendly visits between the two peoples are increasing unprecedentedly and economic, trade and cultural ties between the two countries are expanding speedily. the desire of the chinese and japanese people for friendship and solidarity has become a historic trend and a demand of the time.

there is ample reason to believe, he went on, that so long as china and japan abide by the five principles of peaceful co-existence, sincerely carry out the spirit and principles of the joint statement of the two governments and solve many pending issues facing the people of the two countries through consultation on equal footing,

the friendly good-neighbour relations between our two countries will be further developed and consolidated, the great people of the two countries will be friends from generation to generation to come and greater contributions will be made to peace in asia and the world.

in making a toast, acting prime minister takeo miki said that relations between japan and china were normalized on september 29 last year, thus opening a new glorious chapter in the history of asia.

miki said that exchange of visits between japanese and chinese personages has increased since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and so have economic exchanges between the two countries. further efforts are needed only in agreements on specific matters. he expressed the conviction that any obstacle can be evercome so long as the two countries conduct negotiations in conformity with the principles and spirit of the japan-china joint statement signed last year.

miki said that the two countries must settle the present problems between them, and at the same time lay the solid foundation for friendship and mutual trust between the two peoples for generation to generation to come. this requires the promotion of mutual understanding and effort towards this aim.

the party proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests toasted again and again to everlasting great friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples and to a steady development of the friendly good-neighbour relations between china and japan.

the chinese documentary "welcome prime minister kakuei tanaka's visit to china" was shown at the end of the party.

Tientsin Municipal Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Leave Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1973)

the tientsin municipal men's and women's volleyball teams with chang chi-yao as the leader and yuan yu-ting and ma hsin as the deputy leaders left peking by train yesterday on a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of tatsuo miyazaki, mayor of kobe city of japan.

Editors Forum for Japan-China Friendship Founded in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 28, 1973)

an editors forum for japan-china friendship was formed by editors of japanese publishing houses at a meeting here yesterday evening.

the prospectus for establishment of the forum adopted at the meeting said: "for the sake of establishing lasting friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples, the purpose of the forum is to facilitate the work of the editors of the publishing houses for the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and, through this activity, contribute to peace in asia and the development of culture and society in japan."

the meeting elected isao imaida representative manager and kunisuke iioka manager in charge of the secretariat.

japanese journalists shizuma kai and takeo arai attended the meeting as guests.

speakers at the meeting pledged to make incessant efforts for the development of friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples and japan-china cultural exchange in the spirit of the joint statement of the two governments.

CHINA AND KOREA

Premier Kim Il Receives PLA Friendship Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 27, 1973)

kim il, premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, today received all members of the friendship visiting group of the chinese people's liberation army with sun shih-lun as leader and liao hai-kuang as deputy leader, and had a very friendly and cordial conversation with them.

present on the occasion were general o jin u, chief of the general staff; and major general kwang chol san, deputy chief of the general staff, of the korean people's army.

also present were chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan, military attache wang yu-chih and deputy military attache yen chi-kuo of the chinese embassy.

after the reception, premier kim il gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese guests. the luncheon proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship and unity.

in the morning, vice-president of the democratic people's republic of korea kang ryang uk conferred on each member of the chinese p.l.a. friendship visiting group order of national flag, first, second and third classes, order of the freedom and independence, first and second classes, respectively, in accordance with a decree of the korean central people's committee.

general o jin u, major general kwang chol san, and ambassador li yun-chuan and military attache wang yu-chih were present at the order-conferring ceremony.

Chinese PLA Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 28, 1973)

the friendship visiting group of the chinese people's liberation army with sung shih-lun as leader and liao hai-kuang as deputy leader today left here for home at the end of its stay in korea.

present at the airport to see the chinese visiting group off were: colonel general kim bong ryul, vice-minister of the ministry of the people's armed forces of korea; major general han yong ok, deputy director of the general political bureau, and major general hwang chol san, deputy chief of the general staff, of the korean people's army.

wang yu-chih, military attache, and liu chun-pei, counsellor of the chinese embassy, were present at the airport.

during its stay in korea, the friendship visiting group of the chinese p.l.a. visited korean military units and installations, factories and schools in pyongyang, kaesong, wonsen and hamhung. it also visited the kumgang mountain scenic spot. wherever it went it was warmly welcomed by the korean comrades-in-arms.

yesterday evening, chinese ambassador li yun-chuan held a reception in honour of the chinese visiting group. present on the occasion were general o jin u, chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, colonel general kim bong ryul, major general han yong ok and major general hwang chol san.

leader of the chinese friendship visiting group sung shih-lun and general o jin u spoke at the reception.

an enthusiastic atmosphere of the fraternal sentiments of the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms prevailed throughout the reception.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Denounces Soviet Revisionism for Glorifying Tsarist Navy

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1973)

the soviet union, inheriting the policy of aggression and expansion of the old tsars, recently went so far as to openly glorify tsarist navymen killed off penang, malaysia, during the first world war in a scramble for hegemony on the seas, according to a kuala lumpur report quoting the malaysian paper "sing ping yit pao".

the paper reported that a tsarist warship was sunk by a german warship on the seas off penang on october 28, 1914. nearly 60 years after the incident, on september 16 this year the military attache of the soviet embassy in malaysia showed up in penang announcing that: "to commemorate the sailors of the russian navy killed at penang during the first world war, the soviet government has specially prepared six granite tombstones for their graveyards." these tombstones have already been shipped there.

in a short commentary on september 22 the paper said, "what on earth is the navy of the old tsars worth commemorating? only the soviets themselves can tell. everybody knows that in the first world war the warships of foreign countries fought in our territorial waters not for the defence of the interests of the people in penang city but for rivalry for their own interests."

it added, "what does the commemoration of these aggressors really mean? does it mean that the present soviet government has a longing for the old tsars' gunboat policy or more than that, it is glorifying the doings of the old tsars?"

the commentary pointed out that the present gunboat policy of the soviet government has been described by some one as a policy of aggression of the "new tsars". but can we consider the soviet authorities commemoration of the navymen of the old tsars as a mere coincidence or it has other political significance?

"the act of the soviet authorities will inevitably give rise to speculation and suspicion. it will also call for more concern and higher vigilance against it," the commentary concluded.

CHINA AND US

Madame Snow Escorts Ashes of Edgar Snow to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1973)

lois snow, widow of late mr. edgar snow, and his daughter sian snow arrived here by air this evening with part of the ashes of mr. snow for interment in china according to the will of the noted american writer.

arriving here by the same plane were kashin wheeler, younger sister of lois snow, and friends of late mr. snow mary heathcote and painter douglas gorsline and his wife marie gorsline.

greeting them at the airport were leading members of chinese departments concerned and friends of late mr. snow, including teng ying-chao, liao cheng-chih, wang hai-jung, ting hsueh-sung, lin chiao-chih, kung pu-sheng, wang hsiao-yi, ching pu-chun, hsu erh-wei, yao wei, george hatem, su fei, frank and ruth coe, sol and pat adler, rewi alley, hans muller, nakamura and sidney shapiro, as well as chinese medical workers huang kuo-chun, chang yi-fang and li chung-ping, who had been to switzerland to look in on mr. snow during his hospitalization.

when madame snow and her party left switzerland, they were seen off at the airport by chinese ambassador to switzerland chen chih-fang and his wife.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Ashes of Wife of Chinese Embassy Counsellor in Zambia Brought Back to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 27, 1973)

the ashes of comrade sun yen, wife of counsellor lin sung of the chinese embassy in zambia, were brought back to peking today under the escort of comrade lin sung.

comrade sun yen died a martyr at her post on august 18 when a bomb laid by the enemy in a mail parcel exploded as she was unpacking it in the embassy.

among those present at the airport to receive the ashes were vice-foreign minister fu hao and leading members of departments concerned yang ke-ming, hsu han-ping, wen yeh-chen, chia huai-chi, tsai yu-yang and liu hua, as well as members of comrade sun yen's family and her friends. zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga and other diplomatic officials of the zambian embassy here were also present.

earlier on september 24, when the escort for the ashes of comrade sun yen left lusaka, they were seen off at the airport by chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen, other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy and leading members of the chinese experts' group aiding zambia. the zambian minister of state for education and culture and a diplomatic official of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in zambia were also present.

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LANGUAGE REFORM

The Historic Significance of the Unification of the Written Language by Ch'in Shih-huang (First Emperor of the Ch'in Dynasty)

by

Yü Pin (禹 斌) of the Department of Chinese, Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 25, 1973)

In 221 B.C., Ch'in Shih-huang conquered the six states, brought an end to the long partition of the country by the feudal princes, and for the first time in history, unified China and founded an autocratic feudal nation with centralized power. On the basis of political unity, the emperor adopted a series of reforms favorable to social development, and "standardizing the written language" was an important one of them. This measure was of great significance to and had a far-reaching influence on the promotion of political, economic and cultural development at the time.

The Chinese characters, created by the Chinese people, had already a history of several thousand years. Because of the vastness of the land and the immense population, some differences inevitably would have occurred in the long process of development of the Chinese characters. Particularly during the period of the Warring States, owing to the long period of partition, the feudal princes were running things politically and economically their own way in their states, and the difference in the written language was very serious. Hsü Shen of Eastern Han in describing that period said: Farmland was measured in different ways, carriages had different gauges, laws and regulations had different interpretations, costumes were different, and words were pronounced and written in different ways." His words tallied with the actual condition. Today, we have on hand more and more archaeological materials, and from the unearthed bronze, pottery, coins, weapons, seals and bamboo writing slips of

the Warring States, we can see that the written language at that time was indeed extremely confused and different.

The difference and confusion of the written language not only interfered with the propagation of administrative orders, but also necessarily affected the development of economy and culture. After the founding of the Ch'in empire, with the productive forces liberated by the newly emerging feudal system, the development of agriculture and handicraft industry called for the exchange and summing up of experiences and commercial intercourse required written contracts. Without a unified written language, production activities and economic activities necessary would suffer. Apart from this, as the centralist system of prefectures and counties had just been set up, administrative affairs were very complicated. It was said that Ch'in Shih-huang himself had to go over 120 catties of documents written on bamboo and wooden slips a day. If the extremely confusing written language at the time was not standardized, administrative orders would also be difficult to carry out. Because of this, after the unification of the country by Ch'in Shih-huang, the standardization of the written language became a thing which had to be carried out.

At that time the measure taken by Ch'in Shih-huang was "to eliminate those not in agreement with the Ch'in written language,....and adopt Shih Liu's ta-chuan (seal) type of characters or with slight modifications." That abolished the variants, simplified the characters and led to the popularization of a unified form called hsiao-chuan. According to historical records, Prime Minister Li Szu of Ch'in, Minister Chao Kao and the Grand Historian Hu Wu-ching had separately written the "Ts'ang Chien P'ien" (倉頡篇), the "Yuan Li P'ien" (爰歷篇) and the "Po Hsüeh P'ien" (博學篇). These three works not only served as textbooks for instructing the students to recognize the characters, but also served as models for popularizing the hsiao-chuan characters. Compared with the confused state of the written language during the period of the Warring States, it could be seen that the measure to "standardize the written language" adopted by Ch'in Shih-huang was in conformity to the political, economic and cultural needs of the vast newly emerging feudal nation as well as favorable for social development.

Taking the development of the Chinese characters into consideration, the "standardizing of the written language" was actually a summing up of the long natural development of Chinese characters in the past that further tidied up and fixed the shape of the Chinese characters and was of help to bring into play their functions as an auxiliary tool of social intercourse. At the same time, the unification of the written language also played a very important role in preserving the unity of the Chinese written language in the subsequent 2,000 years and in preserving and handing down Chinese culture and ancient works. The historical facts have shown that the unification of the written language by Ch'in Shih-huang was a merit in the history of Chinese culture.

Another accomplishment of Ch'in Shih-huang in the reform of the written language was his willingness to adapt to the trends of the time by adopting the square plain style of writting called li-shu popular among the people. We know that although hsiao-chuan was the official style of writing in the Ch'in dynasty, yet its structure was still rather complicated,

furthermore, it used a great deal of curved lines which made writing difficult. Because of this, although the imperial decrees and formal official documents were written in the hsiao-chuan style, the li-shu style of writing was extensively used among the people.

The li-shu style broke away from the restrictions of the ancient characters, changed the hsiao-chuan style which still retained to a very great extent the hieroglyphic flavor into a more graphic form and evolved a new system of characters which were more simple to write than the hsiao-chuan style. Structurally, the li-shu style had departed from the stage of ancient writing and began to enter the stage of modern writing. The development from the li-shu style into the k'ai-shu style at a later period was mainly a change in the form of writing, and there was no significant structural change. Therefore, the adoption of the li-shu style by Ch'in Shih-huang was not only of great significance at that time, but also of greater importance to and had a far-reaching effect on the subsequent development of Chinese characters.

The advance of history always runs into resistance. As soon as Ch'in Shih-huang adopted measures for implementing reforms in the political, economic and cultural (including the reform of the written language) fields, he encountered violent opposition from the downfallen aristocracy and various old influences. As Li Szu put it, at the time "people approved what they had learned secretly and objected to what was ordained by the authority" and "when they heard the mandate, they immediately used what they had learned secretly to criticize it. They disagreed with it in the mind and criticized it in the street. They thought they could win fame by objection and show their noble character by behaving differently. They led the people to cast aspersions on it."

For the sake of implementing the political and economic reforms he upheld, Ch'in Shih-huang firmly suppressed this reactionary force, and finally consummated the cause of unifying China. However, the suppressive measures adopted by Ch'in Shih-huang were later used as an excuse by the reactionary conservative forces to attack him. They vilified him as a "tyrant" and the "culprit" responsible for the destruction of culture. Today, as we are using the Marxist historical materialist viewpoint to make a new appraisal of Ch'in Shih-huang, we cannot but admit that Ch'in Shih-huang was an outstanding figure in China's feudal past. He not only played an important role in the political history of China, but also made contributions in the cultural history of China.

After the founding of new China, we have carried out the work of reforming the written language in a big way under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line: We have simplified the Chinese characters, popularized the use of the standard spoken language, and pushed through the proposal for the phoneticization of the Chinese language. Because such work meets the need of the proletarian revolution and serves to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is supported by the broad masses of people throughout the country and specific achievements have been scored. This is of course not something which Ch'in Shih-huang's reform of the written language for the sake of consolidating his feudal rule could measure up to.

However, for the sake of restoring capitalism Lin Piao, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor, resorted to the tactic of using the past to criticize the present, and attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat by means of attacking the "burning of books and burying of scholars alive by Ch'in Shih-huang. Because swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao type wanted to machinate restoration, they necessarily had to be conservative and to revive the old order. They and their associates opposed and sabotaged the reform of the written language, vilified the proposal for the phoneticization of the Han language as the "slavish philosophy," attacked the simplified Chinese characters saying that "they will be at a great disadvantage in the future," and talked nonsense saying, "People will not die if the standard spoken language is not popularized in a hundred years."

These fallacies of theirs actually reflect the deep hatred of the down-fallen class enemies toward the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. Like flies knocking themselves against the wall, all that is left are their moanful cries. The reform of the Chinese characters, which is consistent with the aspiration of the millions and millions of people throughout the country and in conformity with the demand for socialist development, will not come to a halt because of their opposition. The counter-revolutionary clowns will only be crushed to smithereens for trying to stop the wheel of history from moving forward. The great enterprise of the dictatorship of the proletariat will sweep aside all obstacles and keep on advancing forever.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

Refutation of Lin Piao's "Theory of Unemployment in Disguise"

by

Chung Ch'ing (钟青)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 21, 1973)

Under the brilliant guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," the broad masses of cadres have gone to the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements and to "May 7" cadres schools for labor tempering. This is the only road to bringing about ideological revolutionization and a vital matter of far-reaching significance in opposing and guarding against revisionism.

Lin Piao, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor tried to subvert the basic line and policies of the Party, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, and maliciously attacked the sending of cadres to "May 7" cadres schools as so-called "unemployment in disguise." This is an out-and-out counter-revolutionary contention which should be criticized thoroughly.

The training and upbringing of an army of cadres for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is an extremely important question in guaranteeing that the Party and the state will never change color. The great leader Chairman Mao, with great foresight, has all along advocated that cadres should take part in collective productive labor in order to cultivate a fine revolutionary tradition for our Party. Chairman Mao has given the highest appraisal to cadres taking part in collective production and called that, "This is our glory."

As early as the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War, many cadres of our Party and many commanders and fighters of the worker-peasant Red Army had made use of part of their time to take part in collective productive labor. In the period of the Anti-Japanese War, armed force units, organs and schools in Yenan as well as in other anti-Japanese bases had launched mass production movements. Such production movements greatly improved relations between the leadership and the people, strengthened the labor concept of the broad masses of cadres and stimulated the production of the people in various liberated areas.

After the liberation of the whole country, some of the cadres forgot the fine tradition of the Party, looked down on physical labor and gave rise to the style of seeking fame and gain. Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Party pointed out in good time this extremely dangerous tendency, and at the same time also summed up the experience of cadres at various levels taking part in physical labor during the socialist construction. In 1957, he issued the "Directive on Participation in Physical Labor by Leadership Cadres at Various Levels." In 1964, Chairman Mao summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat and pointed out: "It is necessary to

maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labor. The cadres of our Party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people. By taking part in collective productive labor, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism." In 1966, Chairman Mao published the brilliant "May 7 Directive." In 1968, Chairman Mao again issued the great call, "Send the broad masses of cadres to the lower levels to do manual labor." This series of directives of Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Party are of great importance to the training and upbringing of an army of cadres for continuing the revolution.

The "theory of unemployment in disguise" concocted by Lin Piao is utter nonsense. Oppression, exploitation, unemployment and poverty are capitalist diseases. Marx in Capital pointed out: Forcing a part of the workers into unemployment "is a means used by capitalists to amass a fortune." He also pointed out: The labor population surplus "is a population law unique to the capitalist method of production." In a capitalist society, unemployment is nothing unusual. However, within a very short period after the liberation of the whole country, we have eliminated the phenomenon of serious unemployment left over from old China. The "theory of unemployment in disguise" concocted by Lin Piao is entirely a slander of the socialist system.

We cadres "work entirely in the people's interests." Making revolution is our lifelong career, and there is no such thing as unemployment. We look upon the revolution as our very own life, and meeting the demands of the revolution as of our free choice. Just as Lenin had pointed out: We cadres are "people who have dedicated their whole life to the revolution" and these people "look upon revolutionary activities as their work" all their life. As long as the exploiting class is not eliminated and the imperialists, revisionists and counter-revolutionaries are not overthrown, our work cannot stop and cannot end. For the sake of eliminating the exploiting system and realize this great revolutionary goal--communism, not only must we continue our struggle as long as we live in this generation, but our children and their children after them must also carry on this struggle from one generation to another. We must in the manner of Comrade Wang Kuo-fu "not slacken the yoke in pulling the cart of the revolution," and keep on pulling until communism is reached. In the view of Lin Piao, his so-called "employment" meant serving the people and a lifelong struggle for the cause of communism, but riding on the back of the people and lording over them. As for the broad masses of cadres going to "May 7" cadres schools for tempering in labor, Lin Piao naturally could not consider that as "employment" but as so-called "unemployment."

The sending of the broad masses of cadres to the lower levels to do manual labor is a training for the cadres provided by the Party and Chairman Mao, and is basically not any form of "unemployment." Chairman Mao constantly taught us: "A Marxist-Leninist party must pay attention to the grasping of the superstructure and pay attention to the grasping of line. Conducting education in ideology and political line for the cadres and doing a good job in the

ideological revolutionization of cadres and the revolutionization of organs is an important aspect for implementing this teaching of Chairman Mao's. Our Party has hitherto provided cadres with opportunities for study as an important means of educating cadres and stimulating their ideological revolutionization. While organizing the broad masses of cadres to carry out work alongside with study, Party organizations at various levels also select and send some of them to cadres schools for study.

During the period of the Anti-Japanese War, for the sake of training and raising cadres to meet the demands of the rapidly developing revolutionary situation, Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee pointed out: "Each base should do everything possible to run cadres schools on a large scale. The bigger and the more, the better." After the liberation of the whole country, all departments and places have universally set up various types of cadres schools, and under the situation that all are busily occupied with tasks in socialist revolution and construction, large numbers of cadres are released for transfer to take part in study. Our Party has always attached great importance to the education of the cadres and earnestly hoped that they will "reform themselves better still and raise themselves to a higher revolutionary level."

The "May 7" cadres schools are newborn things produced during the great proletarian cultural revolution. They are a new type of cadres schools founded under the brilliant guidance of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and a very big advance over the cadres schools of the past. The "May 7" cadres schools are a fine form for training and educating cadres in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian line in cadre education. The broad masses of cadres are able to "learn politics," "criticize the bourgeoisie" and "study and take part in production at the same time," diligently remold their world outlook in the three great revolutionary movements and temper themselves into staunch fighters for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Here the old cadres glow with youthful vigor and walk with firmer steps in the revolution. Through tempering, the young cadres have added to their ability. Some of the comrades aptly said: After going to the "May 7" cadres school for tempering through labor, we have lost our "bureaucratic," "gloomy," "arrogant" and "finicky" airs and gained vitality and vigor for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat; we have lost the obnoxious habit of liking leisure and disliking work identified with the landlord and bourgeois classes, and regained the natural colors of ordinary workers; we have lost the bad work style of "three separations" and gained the three great revolutionary styles of the Party. In a single word, what we have lost is the evil wind of the exploiting class that has corroded and encroached upon us and what we have gained is a higher level of consciousness in class struggle, two-line struggle and continuing the revolution.

Despising work, despising the working people and negating the great role played by the masses in making history is a basic characteristic of the idealist world outlook of the bourgeoisie. In old China the "ways of Confucius and Mencius" that represented the interests of the exploiting classes vociferously advertised such reactionary fallacies as "those who do labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others"; and "oppression and exploitation are justified. In the past two

thousand years and more, all reactionary ruling classes in history regarded this set of fallacies as "magic weapons" for upholding their reactionary rule and spiritual opium for poisoning the people. The "theory of unemployment in disguise" concocted by Lin Piao is precisely this kind of rubbish picked from the garbage pile of history.

In contrast to the bourgeois idealist world outlook of Lin Piao, Marxism holds that productive labor is the primary basic condition for all human existence, and labor creates the material wealth as well as spiritual wealth of human society. Engels said: Labor "is the primary basic condition for all human existence, and this to such an extent that, in a sense, we have to say: labor created man himself." If it is not by means of labor, then mankind could only remain at the stage described by Darwin: "Man were completely covered with hair, had beards and pointed ears and lived in bands on the trees." Labor is glorious, and to get something without working for it is disgraceful--this is the conclusion of the materialist concept of history. Proletarian cadres should be the service personnel of the people, and not overlords riding on their back. We cadres, no matter how high our "office," are all ordinary workers. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, when the revolutionary committee was born, Chairman Mao again reiterated that the cadres should take part in collective productive labor, and "remain one of the common people while serving as an official." At the Party's 9th Congress, when discussing some of the comrades working in the basic level newly elected into the Central Committee, he instructed patiently: "See to it that they do not divorce themselves from the masses or productive labor and that they must perform their duties." This series of directives of Chairman Mao draw a clear dividing line between the cadres of the proletarial and the overlords of the landlord and bourgeois classes.

The reactionary essence of the "theory of unemployment in disguise" concocted by Lin Piao lies in its vain attempt to subvert the basic line and policies of the Party, make our Party and state change color and carry out capitalist restoration.

In opposing the sending of cadres to "May 7" cadres schools, Lin Piao was actually opposing the practice of struggle-criticism-transformation and the revolutionization of organs in a vain attempt to sever the close bonds between the proletarian state organs and the masses of the people, so that bureaucraticism and revisionism could have grounds to grow, and hence, gradually cause our state organs to degenerate. In opposing the sending of cadres to "May 7" cadres schools, Lin Piao was actually opposing the ideological revolutionization of cadres, hindering the cadres from washing away their idealist spirit with sweat, and vainly trying to keep the cadres from doing manual labor so that they would become overlords of the people, degenerate to become the privileged class and form the cornerstone of a revisionist society.

In casting forth the "theory of unemployment in disguise," another ulterior motive of Lin Piao was to make a vain attempt to sow discord between the broad masses of cadres and Party organizations, sabotage the revolutionary unity and split the revolutionary ranks so as to realize his dream of beguiling some people to work for them in perpetrating their counter-revolutionary

plot of restoring the dictatorship of the landlord and bourgeois classes. This is something that could never come to pass!

In accordance with the teachings of Chairman Mao, the broad masses of our cadres will forever advance courageously with big strides and chins up along the "May 7" road sprinkled with golden sunlight.

* * *

We Are Masters of the Country

- a denunciation of Lin Piao's "theory of exploitation in disguise" by the workers and cadres of Hainan Iron Mine

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 21, 1973)

When the happy tidings of the 10th Congress were received, the broad masses of workers of the Hainan Iron Mine jubilantly hailed the publication of the documents of the 10th Congress, firmly upheld the decisions of the CCP Central Committee, angrily condemned the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, and bitterly denounced the "theory of exploitation in disguise" concocted by Lin Piao.

Young worker Lin Tse-mao said: The Lin Piao anti-Party clique stood truth on its head, called black white, and uttered such nonsense as the workers were being "exploited in disguise." This is a malicious attack on the socialist system in China. Whether or not we workers are being exploited depends not on how much wage increases we are getting, but on which class is controlling the means of production. Ownership of means of production determines the system of distribution of means of consumption. Before liberation, the means of production was in the hands of the capitalists, and the workers had nothing else but their own labor power and were only workers in the employ of the capitalists. The relationship between the capitalists and the workers was that between the exploiters and the exploited. Since the liberation of the whole country, through socialist reforms, the system of socialist public ownership has replaced the system of capitalist private ownership, and the system for the exploitation of workers has been eliminated. The working class has become the master of the country, and the workers are no longer selling their labor power in work, but working for the realization of the far-reaching goal of the working class. Based on the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," the state pays to the workers the wages they deserve, and the question of the exploiters and the exploited basically does not exist.

Old worker Wu Fu said: For the sake of restoring capitalism, Lin Piao and his clique purposefully confounded the fundamental difference between wages under the socialist system and wages under the capitalist system. In the past, the workers had to work for the capitalists to earn their wages. Today, the workers also draw wages working for socialism. They appear to be the same thing, but actually, are entirely two different matters. Under the capitalist system, the value created through the toil of the workers was to an overwhelming extent taken away by the capitalists, and the wages earned by the workers represent only a pitiful fraction of the value created through their labor. The wages of the capitalist system manifest the relationship of the exploiters and the exploited between the capitalists and the workers. Under the socialist system in China, we workers are the masters of the country. The workers are no longer selling their labor power in work, but are working for socialism. The wages the workers get are paid to them by the state based on the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," and manifest the socialist relations of production.

Lin Piao and company said that we workers were being "exploited" today. They were talking nonsense with their eyes wide open.

In the former society, I had served as an apprentice for the capitalists, and had also worked in a number of factories. As an apprentice for the capitalists, I had to get up at five in the morning and could not go to bed until midnight. I also had to carry water and cook for them, and wash their clothes. I was also constantly beaten and kicked by them. Working conditions in the factories of the capitalists were very poor, and there was no labor protection and not the slightest safeguard for personal safety. After working at a hectic pace for over ten hours a day, we could only earn less than a dollar. I had been working for the capitalists since my teens, and after scores of years, I could not support my family. My parents and my wife died from hunger and disease, I had to sell my children one by one and my family was broken up.

After liberation, we workers have become the masters of the country and are no longer oppressed and exploited. Under the care of the Party and Chairman Mao, the workers' living standard is gradually improving. In the past twenty and more years, with the country becoming stronger and more prosperous, my family life is getting better and better. Now my family has 15 members spread over three generations. Children of school age are in school and the grown-up children are working. There are eight of us working in the family, and our monthly income is over 400 yuan. We have all the daily commodities and furniture we need in our house. In the former days I lost my wife and children, but today, I am leading a happy life. This is the personal experience of a worker who has come over from the former society.

Party branch committee member Fu Ta-kao (an old worker of the Li nationality) and financial cadre Wang Jui-jung said: The counter-revolutionary design of the "theory of exploitation in disguise" concocted by Lin Piao and his clique is to make a vain attempt to instigate the workers into making trouble over wages and treatment and to lead us astray.

It should be pointed out that the "theory of exploitation in disguise" concocted by Lin Piao is the same type of merchandise as the fallacy advocated by Lassalle: workers would receive "in full" or "all the products of their labor" in the socialist society. Marx, in the "Critique of the Gotha Program," criticized the fallacy of Lassalle, and at the same time, pointed out that from the gross products of socialist society, deductions should first be made for use as:

First, cover for replacement of the means of production used up.

Secondly, additional portion for expansion of production.

Thirdly, reserve or insurance funds against accidents, dislocations caused by natural calamities, etc.

Apart from this, before the remaining part intended to serve as means of consumption is distributed among the individuals, the following deductions have still to be made to cover:

First, the general costs of administration not directly related to production.

Secondly, that which is intended for the common satisfaction of needs, such as schools, health facilities, etc.

Thirdly, funds for those unable to work, etc.

Only after making deductions listed above from the gross products of society could distribution of means of consumption be made among the individuals. That is to say, the wages paid us by the state could only represent a part of the financial wealth created by the workers. The above deductions are necessary, and in the final analysis, these deductions will still be used directly or indirectly in the interests of the workers. What is taken from the people will be plowed back on the people.

Take our Hainan Iron Mine for example. Since 1956, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, mining construction has kept on growing every year, and production level has risen for several consecutive years. Especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution, the range of production increase has become even greater. In sympathy with the development of production, the contribution made by our mine to the state has become increasingly greater. In the 16 years since the resumption of production, the capital reserve we have accumulated for the state is equivalent to three times the capital investment sunk by the state.

Collective welfare in our mine has also kept on increasing. At present, we have already thrown up more than 89,000 square meters of living quarters, built a central hospital and 11 clinics and set up a middle school and seven primary schools. We have also built a cinema, an outdoor stage, a reading room, a swimming pool and courts for various type of ball games. In 1972, the amount of labor welfare funds we have paid to the workers amounted to more than 690,000 yuan. The living standard of the workers has generally risen. Most of the workers' families have savings accounts, and many have bought watches, bicycles, radios and sewing machines.

Lin Piao and his clique purposefully stand the interests of the people against the interests of the state, their present interests of the masses against their long-range interests, the improvement of living conditions against the development of production in a vain attempt to distribute all national incomes, eliminate socialist accumulations and topple the economic base of the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to achieve their goal of usurping leadership and seizing power in the Party. We must thoroughly expose them and criticize them!

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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The Revolutionary Torrent Can Never Be Stemmed

- a criticism of the fallacy of "reform through labor in disguise" used by Lin Piao to vilify the sending of educated young people to the mountain and rural areas

by

Shen Chi-wei (沈济维)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 21, 1973)

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of educated young people, in firm response to the call of the great leader Chairman Mao, "It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside," went in great numbers to the mountain and rural areas, and by receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and taking the road of integration with the workers and peasants, wrote a new glorious chapter in the history of youth movement in China. Lin Piao, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor, maliciously vilified that "the sending of educated young people to the mountain and rural areas corresponded to "reform through labor in disguise" in a vain attempt to subvert the orientation of the youth movement, to contend with the proletariat for the younger generation and to train successors for the landlord and bourgeois classes in accordance with their counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Chairman Mao has always shown great concern over the growth of the younger generation. As early as 1939, he published such brilliant works as "The May 4 Movement" and "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," and called upon the educated young people to go among the masses of workers and peasants and integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. After the liberation of the whole country, Chairman Mao pointed out: "All intellectuals who can work in the countryside should be happy to go there. Our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." In December 1968, Chairman Mao again made a call: "It is highly necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." Chairman Mao's directives, like a lighthouse, illuminate the road of advance for the younger generation.

"In order to guarantee that our Party and country do not change their color, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution." Chairman Mao's call for educated young people to go to the countryside is precisely for the training and upbringing of millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. This is an important strategic plan for opposing and guarding against revisionism and a great socialist revolution.

Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat must always be tempered in the great storms of revolution. Where do knowledge and ability come from? They do not drop from the skies, nor are they innate in the mind.

Knowledge and ability could only come from social practice and from the three kinds of social practice of the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment. Only by throwing themselves into the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, weathering the storm and facing the world, and transforming their own subjective world in the course of transforming their objective world, could the younger generation add to their knowledge and ability. Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat could only be trained through the practice of the three great revolutionary movements.

In the final analysis, youth work in the struggle between the two lines is a struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie to win over the younger generation. "The proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook, and so does the bourgeoisie." Each class wants to educate the younger generation according to the interests and aspirations of its own class and train successors for its own class. The "theory of reform through labor in disguise" concocted by Lin Piao proceeded from his counter-revolutionary class nature and tried to win over the younger generation from the proletariat. His counter-revolutionary intention was treacherous in the extreme.

"And mayflies lightly plot to topple the giant tree." Lin Piao's vain attempt to lead the youth movement astray and to oppose the sending of educated young people to the mountain and rural areas for integration with the workers and peasants could only be made in vain. Take our Yunnan Province for example. In the past several years, several hundred thousand educated young people from Peking, Shanghai, Szechwan and our own province have gone to the mountain and rural areas to take root and make revolution in nationality areas and production-construction corps along the frontier. Re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and tempered in the three great revolutionary movements, they are growing up healthily. Some have become experts in labor production, vanguards in class struggle and trail-blazers in scientific experiment, and have made contributions toward changing the look of the frontier of the motherland and building a socialist new countryside.

According to incomplete statistics, some 2,000 persons have joined the Chinese Communist Party and more than 27,000 persons have joined the Communist Youth League. Over 200 persons have been elected to the leading bodies of Party committees and revolutionary committees at the provincial, administrative district and hsien levels, and more than 36,000 person are in charge of various kinds of work at the basic level. Large numbers of advanced collectives and individuals have come to the fore. The broad masses of revolutionary young people, based on their own experience in the countryside, said with deep feeling: "Several years of tempering through labor is better than ten years of study. Our calloused hands are able to raise higher the red banner of the revolution, our mud-covered legs can walk more firmly on the road indicated by Chairman Mao and our shoulders, made strong through tempering, are better able to shoulder the loads of the revolution." "Integrated with the workers and peasants, we have lost the bourgeois mentality that despises labor and acquired the thoroughgoing and resolute character of the proletarian revolution." The sending of educated young people to the mountain and rural areas has borne

abundant fruits and is a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as well as a forceful refutation of Lin Piao's "theory of reform through labor in disguise."

Let Lin Piao and his "theory of reform through labor in disguise" go to the devil! Nobody can stem the onrush of the revolutionary torrent of sending the broad masses of educated young people to the mountain and rural areas!

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MILITIA

"Organize the Militia Well"

-- Jen-min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chün Pao --
Editorial

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1973)

following is the text of "organize the militia well", today's "people's daily" and "liberation army daily" editorial:

chairman mao pointed out fifteen years ago: "the imperialists are bullying us in such a way that we will have to deal with them seriously. not only must we have a powerful regular army, we must also organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale." he said the militia "is a labour, educational and sports organization as well as a military organization." these teachings of chairman mao's show the great significance of organizing the militia well to defend and develop china's socialist revolution and socialist construction and carry china's militia building to great victory.

it is an important component of chairman mao's thinking on people's war to organize people's militia contingents widely and establish a combined armed force of the field army, local army and people's militia. during the years of war, the people's militia gave meritorious service for the victory of the revolutionary wars by joining the army, supporting the front and consolidating the rear. the people's militia after nation-wide victory has given new service in defending china's coast and borders and smashing armed invasion by imperialism, revisionism and reaction. no matter how arms and technology develop, man will always remain the factor that decides the issue of a war. the people's militia will still have an important strategic role in future wars against aggression. if we make everyone a soldier and wage a people's war, we will make it hard for any aggressor to move an inch in china. this is what imperialism fears most.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the militia is an important force in strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism. experience shows that the militia can be an important factor in the socialist revolution in ideological, political and economical spheres, in suppressing reactionary classes at home, thwarting enemy sabotage, safeguarding public security, and protecting state property and the people's interest. it is a shock brigade in production that can actively contribute to socialist construction.

at present, an excellent situation prevails at home and abroad. the tenth national congress of the communist party of china called on us to follow the party's basic line and policies for the entire historical period of socialism and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. we must uphold chairman mao's teachings: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony". we must maintain high vigilance and be fully prepared against any war of aggression that imperialism may launch, particularly against a surprise attack on our country by soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

in order to fulfil the militant tasks of the tenth party congress in a better way and strengthen preparedness against war, the whole party, the whole army and the whole people must join efforts in organizing the militia well.

the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. there have always been a struggle between the two lines on the militia building. the key to organizing the militia well is to follow the correct line. we must continue to criticize the crimes of the lin piao anti-party clique in opposing the militia system and undermining militia building. we must follow chairman mao's revolutionary line and take it as the key link in doing the organizational, political and military work of the militia well.

it is necessary to temper, consolidate and build up the people's militia in the three great revolutionary movements, particularly in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. only in this way can the militia be turned into a vigorous and combat-worthy contingent with high political consciousness. it is necessary at present to mobilize the militiamen to take part in the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work and in the course of struggle to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works so as to raise their ability to distinguish genuine from sham marxism. it is necessary to have the militiamen participate in a planned way in various class struggles in society, including class struggle in the ideological sphere. it is necessary to organize them to do patrol, stand sentry and carry out other duties in preparedness against war according to concrete circumstances. in line with the principle of combining productive labour with military training, the militia must strengthen military and political training to raise its fighting strength. it is only when the militia trains regularly in peacetime that it shows its might in wartime.

the whole party grasps military affairs, and the party takes care of armed forces. this is our fine tradition.

only when militia work is placed still better under the centralized leadership of the party can the militia organizations maintain their proletarian nature, can various tasks and militia activities be arranged properly and the role of the militia be brought into full play. the party committees at all levels should effectively strengthen their leadership over the militia. the people's liberation army's provincial commands and sub-commands and people's armed force departments at all levels should put their main energy in militia work. all units of the ground, naval and air forces should do a good job of militia work. all revolutionary mass organizations of workers, peasants, women and youth should pay attention to and support militia building.

cities, especially big cities, are political, economic and cultural centres of the whole country or of areas, and workers are concentrated there. well organized city militia contingents of armed workers have a great bearing on the construction and defence of the cities, and great attention should be paid to this. the militia in the cities must have industrial workers as the core and should be well organized in accordance with the concrete conditions. all the measures of preparedness against war should be implemented in accordance with requirements of future battles in cities. much valuable new experience accumulated since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution in militia building in the cities should be studied well and summed up.

we should also strengthen militia building in areas along the coast and on the frontiers. we should pay attention to the role of women and educated young people who have settled in rural areas in militia work.

china's militia building has taken on a new look under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee and through the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work. we believe that still greater achievements will be made as chairman mao's instructions on militia work are further carried out under the inspiration of the spirit of the tenth party congress.

NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

Peking Prepares Colorful Theatrical Program for National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1973)

a colourful theatrical programme for the national day has been prepared by the professional and amateur art troupes in peking.

more than 1,000 items will be staged by over 20,000 workers, peasants, armymen, students and office workers in six major parks on october first. they include songs and dances, instrumental music, acrobatics and ballad-singing, selected from the performances by amateur art groups in factories, communes, shops, schools and government offices, and children's shows by primary school pupils and kindergarten kids.

a number of works created and rehearsed for this occasion were inspired by the spirit of the tenth party congress. many items portray new people and new things, new ideas and new customs in the new society. vividly propagating chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies, they are imbued with the spirit of our era and close to the life of the people.

the workers' cultural palace, the chungshan park, the summer palace and other three major parks are bedecked with flowers and traditional lanterns. many improvised stages have been put up. apart from theatrical items, the national day celebrators and their children will enjoy a wide variety of games, including puzzles, target shooting and hoop throwing. there will be ball games on the playgrounds in the parks.

the shanghai philharmonic society will join the peking professional art troupes in giving performance for the national day. its concert programme includes symphonic music, vocal solos, traditional chinese music, violin and other instrumental music.

five army cultural troupes from kwangchow, tsinan, shenyang, sinkiang and foochow will give performances. their theatrical items reflect the life and struggle of the armymen and their revolutionary heroism in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

there will be sports performances and ball games at peking's outdoor and indoor stadiums and dozens of playgrounds. the eight winning teams at the regional football tournaments will play during the festival holidays to decide the first eight places in national ranking. other sports activities include ice hockey and figure skating.

PLA Units on Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling During National Day Holidays

(NCNA-English Fukien Front, Sept. 30, 1973)

a spokesman of the headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army units on the fukien front made the following announcement today:

the forthcoming october first is the twenty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. to enable our compatriots and the officers and men of the kuomintang forces on the greater and lesser quemoys, tatan and erhtan and other islands to celebrate national day together with the people of the whole country, the chinese people's liberation army has been ordered to suspend shelling on october first and third as an expression of solicitude.

NEIGHBORHOOD WORKSHOPS

Peking's Neighborhood Workshops Expand

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1973)

more than 500 neighbourhood workshops run mainly by former housewives in peking now turn out thousands of items of consumer goods, machine parts and other products.

these workshops last year accounted for 11 per cent of the total output value of the district- and county-run industries in the peking area. the output value of these workshops in the first half of this year was 17 per cent higher than in the same 1972 period.

workers of the neighbourhood workshops have displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work and acted in accordance with chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism".

inspired by the great leap forward in china's socialist construction, large numbers of housewives began organizing neighbourhood workshops and production groups in 1958 under the leadership of district party committees. they used simple tools and discarded material from nearby factories to make accessories for big factories and utensils and

other goods for the market. with help from various quarters, the neighbourhood workshops steadily accumulated funds and expanded production.

the chunshu rectifier workshop was started by some 20 housewives in 1960 in a three-room courtyard with but a few tables and stools. the workers made 20 items of equipment out of discarded material and trial-produced germanium semi-conductor diodes in cooperation with other units.

equipped with machines built by itself, the workshop now makes many kinds of silicon controlled rectifiers with the aid of scientific research institutes and other factories. apart from rectifier elements, units and equipment, it has produced an advanced type of high-speed, two-way rectifier. its products are supplied to over 20 provinces and cities in china as well as to other countries.

technical innovations have helped the neighbourhood workshops to transform old equipment, increase output and improve quality. a workshop run by the erhlung road neighbourhood was able to turn out only one kind of metalware when it was set up in 1958. it began to produce simple accessories of motor vehicles in 1965. four years later it had grown into a factory making silencers, fuel tanks and other such accessories. since 1971, the workers have made 43 innovations and built more than 80 sets of equipment to form three specialized production lines. the factory now supplies the state with over 30,000 automobile accessories a year, a hundredfold increase over 1965.

a former neighbourhood workshop started by a dozen housewives, the kuangnei alloy works now has over five hundred workers and makes more than 100 products of high precision, including tungsten filament of only 10 microns in diameter, welfram-rhenium filament, molybdenum rods and welfram-rhenium thermo-couples. all these products are included in the state plan and are in wide use in the electronics industry, scientific research and national defence.

the former housewives have made great progress politically and technically since taking part in production. a large number of them have become skilled workers. many have been admitted into the communist party and promoted to leading posts at workshop and factory levels. canteens, nurseries and sewing groups have been set up to relieve women workers of some of their household chores.

NON-STAPLE FOODSTUFFS

Peking Outskirts Produce More Fruit, Vegetables, Eggs, Meat

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1973)

the counties and districts on the outskirts of peking are producing more and more vegetables, pork, eggs, poultry and fruit, which are in abundant supply the year round on the capital's markets.

they are producing enough vegetables, peaches, pears, grapes and persimmons for the city's four million inhabitants and have a surplus to sell to other places. they also supply half of the eggs, pork and poultry needed and most of the straw hats and other items made from farm produce. besides grain, the total value of farm produce purchased by the city's commercial departments last year hit an all-time high. january-august sales this year were 12 per cent above the same 1972 period.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, the commercial departments gave more vigorous support to the outskirts in developing farm production and diversifying the economy.

the chinese people's leader chairman mao pointed out in 1942 during the war of resistance against japanese aggression: "the general policy guiding our economic and financial work is to develop the economy and ensure supplies."

in accordance with this policy, peking co-ordinated the efforts of its commercial departments and the outskirts and achieved basic self-sufficiency in vegetables in 1960. the daily supply of vegetables that year was ten times that of 1949 when the city was liberated. progress in achieving self-sufficiency in other farm produce, however, was handicapped for a time by liu shao-chi and his agent in peking, peng chen, who advocated such revisionist trash as "profit in command" and "production is determined by the circulation of commodities." they were urging the commercial workers to concentrate on profit to the neglect of production.

during the cultural revolution, the commercial workers criticized such revisionist trash and studied the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and chairman mao's teaching: "we must oppose the wrong view which lays one-sided emphasis on finance and commerce and neglects agricultural and industrial production." education in ideology and political line gave them a clear idea about the following marxist thesis: production determines the circulation of commodities, which

in turn affects production. agriculture is the foundation of china's national economy. only by promoting production through purchase and sales can the commercial departments supply the market with abundant goods and do a good job in running socialist commerce.

under unified leadership by the municipal party and revolutionary committees, the commercial and agricultural departments now jointly make plans for the production, purchase and sale of vegetables, pork, poultry and other commodities. the commercial departments supply chemical fertilizer, insecticide and other means of production in time and buy commodities from the rural communes and their sub-divisions as well as commune members on contracts. in this way, commerce now serves as a bridge between agriculture and industry, city and countryside. it helps the communes arrange production in a planned and proportionate way.

peking has set up some vegetable-growing centres since the 60's, which are mostly on the near outskirts. these centres supply the city with a total of 800,000 tons of vegetables a year. that is to say, every peking inhabitant is ensured half a kilogramme a day. thanks to help from commercial departments, the vegetable-growing communes arrange their production rationally so that the people can have fresh vegetables even in the dead of winter. the communes have introduced dozens of varieties of vegetables from szechwan, shanghai, kwangsi and liaoning.

peking's 16 big orchards, which cover 60,000 hectares, produce dozens of varieties of fruit. the city is able to meet its own needs except for oranges, tangerines and bananas that come from the sub-tropical south. it sends 25,000 tons of fruit to other areas every year.

peking uses one million straw hats, three million straw sacks and 7,500 tons of straw rope a year, most of which had to be brought in from elsewhere before the cultural revolution. it has become self-sufficient in some straw products thanks to co-operation by the commercial departments and the communes in making full use of rice and wheat stalks. the communes and their members got an extra two million yuan last year by making these products.

twice as much fish -- 1,750 tons -- was caught in peking last year as in 1965, 13 times the amount in 1949. the commercial departments lent a helping hand by providing fishing gear and collecting data about the city's lakes and rivers. at the same time, they helped the fishing departments try out methods for winter fishing. the city's food markets offered live fish starting last year. the total amount sold in 1972 was a dozen times that of 1965.

the rural communes, their sub-divisions and members set an all-time record in selling a total of 1.26 million pigs last year. this was 19 times the 1949 figure. the number of pigs they sold from january to august this year was larger than in the same 1972 period.

POWER PLANTS

New Power Plant Completed in North China

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Sept. 28, 1973)

a new power plant with a generating capacity of 100,000 kilowatts has gone into operation in shansi province, north china. it supplies electricity to factories and villages in a vast area.

builders of the huohsien power plant displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle to speed up construction. they improved 28 building machines and devices. an advance method helped cut the time considerably for installing a boiler.

the project also received help from factories in other parts of china. skilled workers from shensi, liaoning and peking lent a hand and passed on their skill.

TIBET

Primary School Education Expands in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 29, 1973)

tibet's 2,600 primary schools now have a total enrolment of 120,000 pupils, a 70 per cent increase over 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began. the rapid growth is due to the carrying out of chairman mao's proletarian line in education.

ninetytwo per cent of the primary schools are located in the vast countryside and pastoral areas. leading cadres of communes and production brigades, who are former serfs and slaves, take part in school management and act as teachers.

tibet had no primary school before liberation with the exception of a few old-type private schools. the labouring masses under serfdom were deprived of the right to education. though the communist party and the people's government paid great attention to promoting education after tibet's peaceful liberation, progress was slow owing to obstruction by the reactionary clique of the upper strata. there were only 13 primary schools and one middle school with a total enrolment of 360 pupils before the 1959 democratic reform.

after the democratic reform abolished serfdom, primary schools and evening schools for adults were set up throughout tibet under the leadership of party organizations at various levels. the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work further accelerated this progress.

in shigatse county in the upper reaches of the yalu tsangpo river, 182 production teams have set up 178 primary schools. in the lemai people's commune, an outstanding unit in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, more than 90 per cent of the school-age children attend school.

mobile schools and tent schools have been set up in the sparsely-populated livestockraising areas. they have enabled all the 146 school-age children in the red flag people's commune in nagchuka county to go to school.

in the old society, the people of monba and loba nationalities as well as the teng people kept accounts by knotting ropes or carving signs on wood. they now have not only primary school pupils but also middle school and college students. in tsayu county fortysix teng

children are studying in a primary school deep in a virgin forest. the government provides free board and lodging.

the people's liberation army in tibet has helped set up 128 primary schools in cooperation with the local people.

SPORTS

1973 PLA Sports Meet Concludes

(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 28, 1973)

the 1973 sports meet of the chinese people's liberation army finished in nanking on september 26.

more than 5,900 sportsmen took part in this successful sports meet which opened in tsinan on may 18. it was conducted in six cities. the nine events were basketball, table tennis, volleyball, badminton, football, shooting, swimming, athletics and three military events (shooting, grenade throwing and obstacle race).

thirtythree women broke eight army sports records.

China Holds Junior Gymnastics Competition

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Sept. 29, 1973)

more than 300 gymnasts, the oldest 16 and the youngest 9, participated in the recent national junior gymnastics competition in nanchang, east china.

they came from 24 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions for minority nationalities.

competition was keen. in the boys' team event more than ten teams finished close to one another in total points. in the course of competition, the gymnasts learned from one another and helped one another so as to make common progress.

in the girls' free exercise event, several members of the peking team and the shantung and shensi provincial teams won high points for their optional routine of straight body back somersault executed with a 720-degree body turn.

the international rule for senior competition was adopted. in the optional exercises, a number of gymnasts from minority regions incorporated some of their national dance movements to add gracefulness to their routines.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Two Delegations from Hongkong and Macao Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1973)

a delegation of the people of all walks of life in hongkong and macao and a hongkong and macao workers' delegation arrived here by the same train this morning to attend national day celebrations and go sightseeing.

leader of the former delegation is fei yi-ming, publisher of "ta kung pao", and the deputy leaders are ko choek-hung and chou hung-ming. leader of the latter is yang kuang, chairman of the council of the hongkong and kowloon federation of trade unions, and the deputy leaders are ma chih-pin and chen huang-nien.

the two delegations with 46 members were welcomed at the railway station by leading members of the peking municipal trade union council and other departments concerned including wang fen, liang shang-yuan, li jui-huan, chu man-ping, chang chang, hsiao hsi-ming, chen tan and teng chiang.

Office of State Council Gives Reception for Compatriots from Taiwan Province, Hongkong and Macao, Overseas Chinese and Naturalized Chinese in Foreign Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1973)

to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the office of the state council this evening gave a reception in honour of the compatriots from taiwan province, compatriots from hongkong and macao, overseas chinese and naturalized chinese in foreign countries who had come to take part in the national day celebrations and pay visits.

attending the reception were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; li fu-chun and teng hsiao-ping, members of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premiers of the state council; fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, and liao cheng-chih, tsai hsiao and lin li-yun, members of the c.p.c. central committee.

present at the reception were more than 400 guests including chinese compatriots from taiwan province, hongkong and macao and overseas chinese and naturalized chinese from five continents. among them were the delegation of various circles in hongkong and macao for the national day celebrations with fei yi ming as its leader and ko choek-hung and chou hung-ming as its deputy leaders; the hongkong and macao workers' delegation with yang kuang as its leader and ma chih-pin and chen huang-nien as its deputy leaders; the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s.a. with huang wen chin as its leader; a representative of the chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in the federal republic of germany; the basketball team of chinese compatriots and students from taiwan province residing or studying in the u.s.a. with li nan-hui as its leader and c.m. chan as its honorary leader; the delegation of overseas chinese in japan for the national day celebrations with po jen as its leader and li tien-tu and lu shu-shi as its deputy leaders; the visiting group of chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan with chang liao fu-yuan as its leader and liu cheng as its deputy leader; the visiting group of chinese students from taiwan province studying in japan; the tourist group of overseas chinese in sydney, australia, and chinese-australians with chang gar locke as its leader and the visiting group of overseas chinese in madagascar with cheong chan ying as its leader.

the reception was held in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. on the backdrop of the rostrum in the banquet hall was a large portrait of the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao, flanked by ten bright-coloured red flags.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping proposed a toast at the reception. first of all, on behalf of the great leader chairman mao, the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council, he extended a warm welcome and cordial greetings to the compatriots from taiwan province, compatriots from hongkong and macao and overseas chinese, who were present at the reception.

speaking of the tremendous victories won by the great motherland over the past 24 years on all fronts of the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of chairman mao, he said, not long ago, the communist party of china victoriously convened the tenth national congress which was of important and historic significance. the congress elected the tenth central committee headed by chairman mao and proclaimed the crushing of the lin piao anti-party clique. now the people of all nationalities in china, full of confidence, were working hard to fulfil victoriously the fighting tasks set forth by the congress under the leadership of the central committee headed by chairman mao, he stated.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping said: "as is known to all, our compatriots overseas have in the past made contributions to developing the local economic construction and promoting the friendship between the chinese people and the people of various countries. we hope that they will continue to live in friendship with the people of the countries where they are residing, learn modestly from the strong points of the people and abide by the laws and regulations of these countries. we protect the proper rights and interests of the overseas chinese. many of them have acquired the citizenship of the countries where they are residing, and we approve of their choice. we believe that they will make greater contributions to their countries.

"taiwan province is our motherland's sacred territory, and the people in taiwan are our kith and kin. we have infinite concern for our compatriots in taiwan. our compatriots in taiwan can have a bright future only by returning to the embrace of the motherland. we hope that all our patriotic compatriots will make their own contributions to the great cause of liberating taiwan and re-unifying the motherland in the spirit of 'patriots belong to one big family and that no distinction should be drawn in patriotism between those who come forward first and those later'."

the vice-premier's speech drew round after round of warm applause.

at the reception which proceeded in a warm and joyous atmosphere, chinese leaders, personalities from various circles, representatives of the masses in peking and returned overseas chinese got together with compatriots from taiwan province, compatriots from hongkong and macao, and overseas chinese from abroad in a happy reunion. they joined in a hearty exchange of fraternal sentiments as compatriots. during the reception, many toasts were proposed to the prosperity of the great socialist motherland,

to the realization of the great cause of liberating taiwan province and re-unifying the motherland,

to the great patriotic unity among the compatriots from taiwan province, compatriots from hongkong and macao and overseas chinese abroad,

to the friendship between the chinese people and the people of various countries, and to the health and longevity of the great leader chairman mao.

also attending the reception were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress wang kan-chang, lu han, chuang hsi-chuan, yen chi-tzu, lin lan-ying, lin chiao-chih, lo shu-chang, chao chung-yao and hsieh fu-min;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference yu shu-teh, wang yun-sheng, wang hsueh-ying, sun hsiao-tsun, su tzu-heng, wen chia-szu and chung hui-lan;

leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned lo ching-chang, ting kuo-yu, chuang tse-tung, wu ching-tung, ma wen-po, ho ying, li chin-teh, tung hsiao-peng, lien kuan, chen chieh, kuo lu, huang cheng-chi, fang kao, chao cheng-hung, chien hsin-chung, li chi, chiang tung-ping, hsiao chien-chiu, wu yin-hsien, miao hai-ling, ching pu-chun, wang hao and shen chen; and

personages of various circles huang chang-shui, wu chieh-ping, tien fu-ta, li chun-ching, chen wen-pin, hsu meng-shan, sung hsi-lien, hou ching-ju, chen li, lin sheng-chung, chiang chung-kuang, li cheng and sung wei-pin.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Wu Yu-hsun Meets and Entertains Comrades-in-Arms from Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1973)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, met with and gave a banquet for a group of albanian comrades-in-arms here this evening.

the guests were: mathematician kristian bukuroshi, director of the mathematics and computation centre under the albanian academy of sciences; geographer mevlan kabo, deputy head of the department of history and geography of national tirana university; and other scientific and educational workers of the academy and the university aleksander seseri, fotaq dhiamanti, ibrahim cezma, robert kote, piro cipo, eqerem arkaxhiu, xhevdet myteberi and betim cico.

guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned and scientific workers including chin li-sheng, liu chung-yang, chang tsung-chou, huang ping-wei, li yi, wu tsao-wen, chai yun-shan, liu hsiao-shih and tsai hung-liang.

counsellor jovan andoni and other officials of the albanian embassy here were also present.

Chinese Metallurgical Work Group Leaves Peking for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1973)

a 15-member chinese metallurgical work group led by yeh chih-chiang, vice-minister of metallurgical industry, left here for albania by air today on a friendly visit at the invitation of the albanian government.

seeing the group off at the airport were han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign

countries, chao lan and yen shang-lin, leading members of the ministry of metallurgical industry, as well as leading members of other departments concerned.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla was also present at the airport.

Tirana Meeting Celebrating Founding Anniversary of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 29, 1973)

a solemn mass meeting was held at the palace of culture here yesterday to warmly celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the meeting was sponsored jointly by the albanian-chinese friendship society, the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries and the tirana trade unions council.

the meeting was attended by abdyl ellezi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, president of the state planning commission and chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; ramiz alia, member of the political bureau and secretary of the party central committee; adil carcani, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers; manush myftiu, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and first secretary of the tirana district party committee; pilo peristeri, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee; shefqet peci, vice-president of the presidium of the people's assembly; thoma deliana, minister of education and culture; ndue marashi, chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; ksenofon nushi, vice-minister of foreign affairs; jovan bardhi, first secretary of the central committee of the union of working youth; and misto triska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries.

chinese ambassador liu chen-hua, other staff members of the chinese embassy and representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel working in albania were also present.

over the rostrum were hung portraits of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and

chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and national flags of the two countries.

the meeting was presided over by comrade a. kellezi.

rahman hanku, member of the a.p.l. central committee and minister of construction, spoke at the meeting. he said: "the chinese people observe october 1 this year in an atmosphere of unprecedentedly revolutionary enthusiasm and great joy brought about by the resolutions of world historic significance adopted at the tenth national congress of the communist party of china." "the successful development and triumph of the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led directly by chairman mao tsetung have defended the great socialist victories of the fraternal chinese people, defended and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat." he added, "at present the chinese people have fully mobilized themselves to carry into effect the historic resolutions of the tenth national congress of the c.p.c. with redoubled efforts and tremendous revolutionary enthusiasm."

hanku said: "the tenth national congress of the c.p.c. marked the victory of the proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung." "all brilliant victories scored by the chinese people in the revolution and socialist construction and the growth of the international prestige of people's china are inseparable from the name of chairman mao tsetung," he added.

hanku pointed out that the two parties and two peoples of albania and china have formed a great, sincere, strong and unbreakable friendship. this revolutionary friendship is constantly being strengthened in the common struggle.

ambassador liu chen-hua praised in his speech the albanian people for their great achievements gained in socialist revolution and socialist construction. he said: "in recent years, the albanian people, inspired by the decisions of the 6th congress of the a.p.l., have achieved great successes in all fields, continuously launching the movement of revolutionization and bringing the great revolutionary impetus into full play."

he said: "the chinese people wholeheartedly rejoice at the successes achieved by the albanian people and consider these successes as their own. we heartily wish the fraternal albanian people greater successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the future."

ambassador liu chen-hua said: "in the flames of struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and in the great cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the parties, countries and peoples of china and albania have always learnt from each other, supported and

inspired each other and formed a deep militant friendship. this friendship, forged and fostered personally by the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung and the great leader of the albanian people comrade enver hoxha, is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. having stood the severe tests of international class struggle, it will last forever and is unbreakable."

the speeches of comrades hanku and liu chen-hua were punctuated with warm applause and the cheers "enver-mao tsetung", "people's china" and "friendship is the guarantee".

a message of greetings to the china-albania friendship association was read out at the meeting.

albanian artistes gave chinese and albanian performances after the meeting.

the meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples of albania and china from beginning to end.

the ministry of education and culture of albania, the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries and the new albania film studio gave a film reception in tirana on september 27 to celebrate the occasion.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in Canberra

(NCNA-English Canberra, Sept. 29, 1973)

china's kwangchow acrobatic troupe gave its premiere at the canberra theatre here yesterday.

the chinese acrobats were warmly applauded by over 1,000 people.

australian prime minister whitlam, in a message sent to the leader of the troupe before the performance, extended his warm welcome and wished the premiere a success. the prime minister said in the message: "your presence in australia at this time opens another door to closer contact between our peoples. your visit inaugurates what i hope

will be a continuing series of cultural exchanges between our two countries which will foster goodwill and greatly enhance mutual respect and understanding between the australian and chinese peoples." "i wish you well in your efforts and i am confident that your tour will be a most successful and memorable one," he added.

d. everingham, australian minister for health, and j. cavanagh, minister for works, attended the performance.

chairman of the australian communist party (marxist-leninist) e.f. hill and national president of the australia-china society g. stillwell were also present at the performance.

among others seeing the premiere were diplomatic envoys of a number of countries including chinese ambassador wang kuo-chuan.

as the curtain went up slowly and the whole group of men and women acrobats appeared on the stage against a background of an azure sky flecked with white clouds, the hall echoed with ovation. prolonged applause was audible at the end of the performance.

chinese ambassador wang kuo-chuan gave a reception at the theatre lounge after the performance in honour of the acrobatic troupe. the reception was attended by about 400 people including those distinguished guests present at the premiere. a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the reception. many australian friends highly praised the fluidity and gracefulness of the girls' movements in "pagoda of bowls", the unique chinese acrobatic style in "pole tricks" and the marvellous acting in other items.

leader of the kwangchow acrobatic troupe li wei-ying and its deputy leader sun chih-cheng called on australian minister for tourism and recreation f.e. stewart on september 27. the host and guests had a friendly talk. chinese ambassador wang kuo-chuan was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Prime Minister Presides Over Opening Ceremony of Chinese Exhibition

(NCNA-English London, Sept. 28, 1973)

british prime minister edward heath presided over the opening ceremony of "the exhibition of unearthed relics of the people's republic of china" at the royal academy here today.

among the 150 guests present at the ceremony were: viscount eccles, british paymaster general and concurrently minister responsible for arts; lord trevelyan, chairman of the chinese exhibition council of london; lord thomson of fleet, chairman of the thomson organization; c.d. hamilton, chairman of the "times"; sir thomas monnington, president of the royal academy of arts; m. macdonald, president of the great britain-china committee; sir john wolfenden, director of the british museum; and anthony royle, parliamentary under-secretary of state at the foreign and commonwealth office.

french minister for cultural affairs maurice druon attended the ceremony.

also present were the chinese unearthed relics exhibition delegation with wang yeh-chiu as its leader and hsia nai as its deputy leader, and sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain.

in a speech at the opening ceremony, prime minister heath said: "the british government warmly welcomes the great improvement in relations with the chinese government. last year we agreed to exchange ambassadors. since then there has been an exchange of visits by the foreign ministers of the two governments. i myself look forward to visiting peking, i hope before long, and to have the opportunity to meet the chinese prime minister." he added: "as part of this process -- the growth of our friendship with china, and a fuller understanding of the unique quality of her culture -- we welcome the decision of the chinese government to send us this exhibition."

prime minister heath said: "in artistic terms this exhibition is clearly of the highest importance. it will, i am sure, be warmly applauded here, just as it was in france, and it will do much to further the understanding between the peoples of our countries. hundreds of thousands of people will come to see the exhibition in the course of the next four months."

after the ceremony, prime minister heath, accompanied by delegation leader wang yeh-chiu and chinese ambassador sung chih-kuang, viewed the relics on display together with

other british guests. prime minister heath remarked: "it was an extraordinary and marvelous experience." he added: "there are so many wonderful things. ... i particularly enjoyed the groups of musicians, playing instruments."

this noon, lord trevelyan gave a grand luncheon to mark the opening of the exhibition at the royal academy. prime minister heath and prominent personages from various circles were present at the luncheon.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Photo Exhibition Opens in Guyanan Capital

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Sept. 27, 1973)

a "china's photo exhibition" in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, opened here today.

desmond hoyte, minister of communications and public works and currently acting foreign-affairs and justice minister, top government officials and some 100 well-known figures from various circles attended the opening ceremony. a number of diplomatic envoys accredited to guyana were also present.

the ceremony was addressed by chinese ambassador wang chan-yuan and miss lynette dolphin, chairman of the guyana national history and arts council.

the chinese ambassador expressed the hope that "through this exhibition our friends will be able to know more about new china so that friendship between our two peoples will be further enhanced". miss lynette dolphin said: "this exhibition is the first of its kind in guyana and it is fascinating to see how many similarities there are between the aspirations of the chinese and our own aspirations."

more than 150 photos are on display at this week long exposition which is sponsored by the chinese embassy. they reflect various aspects of life in china and sum up her achievements in developing industry, agriculture, medical service, sciences, education, arts and sports.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1973)

col. kalmar tamas, military attache of hungarian embassy in peking, gave a reception here today to mark the hungarian armed forces day.

present at the reception were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, sun hung-chen, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, nieh chi-feng, vice-president of the p.l.a. military and political college, wan hai-feng, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units, and leading members of departments concerned including wang ti-kang, chu kai-yin and hsiang chung-pu.

godor ferenc, hungarian ambassador to china, was present.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in china were also present.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Guests Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1973)

h.e. dr. m. eghbal, chairman of board and general managing director of the national iranian oil company, and his wife and other two members on his party arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china.

the iranian guests were greeted at the airport by kang shih-en, a leading member of the ministry of fuel and chemical industries, vice-minister chang wen-pin and his wife yang ai, and leading members of departments concerned tou ping-wen and chen mu.

also present were iranian ambassador to china abbas aram and other diplomatic officials of the iranian embassy in peking.

Iranian Guests Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1973)

kang shih-en, a leading member of the ministry of fuel and chemical industries, this evening gave a banquet in honour of h.e. dr. m. eghbal, chairman of board and general managing director of the national iranian oil company, and his wife.

attending the banquet were iranian ambassador to china abbas aram and other diplomatic officials of the iranian embassy in peking.

present were chang wen-pin, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, and his wife yang ai, tsao ke-chiang, director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and hsi yeh-sheng, a departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, as well as leading members of other departments concerned tou ping-wen and chen mu.

at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship, kang shih-en and dr. m. eghbal proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and iran.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai, Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Send Messages to Each Other on Anniversary of Normalization of Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and kakuei tanaka, prime minister of the cabinet of japan, today sent messages to each other sincerely greeting the first anniversary of the normalization of relations between china and japan. the messages wished for further strengthening of the neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries which had developed on the basis of the china-japan joint state ent, and constant development of the traditional friendship between the two peoples.

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira also sent messages of greetings to each other the same day.

Ambassador Heishiro Ogawa Gives Reception to Mark First Anniversary of Establishment of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1973)

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa gave a reception at the japanese embassy here this afternoon, warmly celebrating the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between japan and china.

among the guests attending the reception were chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, foreign minister chi peng-fei, president liao cheng-chih of the china-japan friendship association, minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng, minister of posts and tele-communications chung fu-hsiang, and leading members of government departments concerned, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee and noted personalities, including han nien-lung, chu tu-nan, chang hsiang-shan, yu hui-yung, lin li-yun, ma chun-ku, yang chi, wang yun-sheng, li yu-kuei, li ching-chuan, wang lei, shen tu, fang kao, hsieh ping-hsin, hsu han-ping, ching pu-chun, wu huan-hsing, hao liang, hsiao fang-chou, wang hsiao-yi, lu wei-chao, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, wang shou-jen, chang yu, hsu huang, li chi, hsu kuang and hsueh ching-hua.

toasts were proposed by ambassador heishiro ogawa and foreign minister chi peng-fei.

ambassador ogawa said in his toast: as a result of the earnest desire of the nationals and the firm resolve of the leaders of both countries, normalization of diplomatic relations was eventually realized a year ago, thus turning a new page in the annals of the two countries. this was a great event of extremely far-reaching significance in respect to the development of the friendly relations between the two countries and to the realization of peace in asia and the world as a whole.

in the past year, the ambassador went on, the friendly ties between japan and china had grown with each passing day and interflows in the economic, cultural, sports and other fields had become more frequent and the trade between the two countries had expanded. this made people feel very happy, he said.

to facilitate the smooth development of exchanges between the two countries, the ambassador stated, negotiations were being undertaken between the two governments on related agreements. he expressed the conviction that, through efforts by both sides in the spirit of the

japan-china joint statement, the friendly relations between the two countries would certainly develop still further and become more consolidated.

the ambassador said that, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations, he and all other members of the japanese embassy would, with confidence multiplied a hundred-fold, work to lay the foundation for the objectives mentioned above.

foreign minister chi peng-fei said that a new chapter was written in the history of the relations between the two countries a year ago when a joint statement was issued by the two governments and the normalization of diplomatic relations between china and japan was realized. the steady growth of governmental and non-governmental friendly contacts and the expansion of economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries over the past year further testified to the fact that the normalization of diplomatic relations between china and japan fully accorded with the common desire and fundamental interests of the two peoples, he said.

foreign minister chi peng-fei continued: "it is a noble task entrusted to us by history to establish and develop good-neighbourly and friendly relations between china and japan and to enable the two peoples to live in friendship from generation to generation. though the social systems of our two countries are different, yet, as long as we act in accordance with the principles of the joint statement, seek common ground on major issues while leaving aside minor differences and subordinate minor interests to major ones, we can certainly remove obstacles by way of friendly consultations and reach a solution to various kinds of problems."

he expressed the belief that, with the joint efforts of the chinese and japanese governments, it is certainly possible to develop continuously the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries and to bring about beneficial influence on the situation in asia and the pacific region.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. guests and hosts toasted time and again the constant development of the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between china and japan and the health of the leaders of the governments of both countries.

also attending the reception were the wife of the japanese ambassador to china and diplomatic officials of the japanese embassy in peking, and visiting japanese friends yoshimi turui, seiichi tagawa, seimin miyazaki, housei yoshida, teruaki sakada, torao miyagawa and norio shirato, as well as other japanese friends.

Tokyo Meeting Celebrates Anniversary of Normalization of Japan-China Relations and Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 29, 1973)

a meeting was held here by japanese public figures this afternoon to warmly celebrate the first anniversary of the normalization of japan-china relations and the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the meeting was jointly sponsored by the japanese dietmen's league for japan-china friendship, the liaison council of national movement for japan-china friendship, the national council for normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations, the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the japan-china cultural exchange association, the general council of trade unions of japan, the federation of independent unions, the japan socialist party, the komei party, the democratic socialist party, and the afro-asian research institute of the liberal democratic party. 150 people attended the meeting.

the meeting was presided over by susumu kobayashi, standing director of the dietmen's league for japan-china friendship; akiyasu todo, standing director of the japan-china cultural exchange association; and makishiro abe, chairman of the federation of independent unions.

speeches were made at the meeting by katsujiro nagai, vice-chairman of the japan socialist party; yoshiyuki asai, vice-chairman of the komei party; tadashi kodaira, vice-chairman of the democratic socialist party; takeshi tamura, vice-chairman of the general council of trade unions of japan; hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); tadashi yaoita, chairman of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association; yoshihisa kajitani, representative of the national council for normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations; and hiroshi wakabayashi, secretary general of the liaison council of national movement for japan-china friendship.

they unanimously described the normalization of japan-china relations as an epoch-making event of historic significance and expressed satisfaction with the development in the relations between the two countries in the past year. they wholeheartedly wished continuous development of the friendly good-neighbour relations between japan and china and friendship from generation to generation between the people of the two countries.

they all pointed out that so long as efforts are made continuously in accordance with the spirit and principles of the joint statement of the governments of japan and

china, relations between the two countries and friendship between the two peoples will further develop.

the speakers denounced a handful of people in japan for their attempt to sabotage the cause of japan-china friendship and expressed the determination to frustrate their plot.

the meeting adopted a resolution amid stormy applause demanding early conclusion of a japan-china aviation agreement and other relevant agreements and of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship.

Japanese Prime Minister, Chief Cabinet Secretary Make Statements on Anniversary of Normalization of Japan-China Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1973)

"i am indeed very glad that friendly and amicable relations between japan and china have been promoted steadily through mutual visits, trade and other channels," said japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka now visiting paris, according to a kyodo report from tokyo.

he said this in a statement yesterday on the first anniversary of the normalization of japan-china relations.

prime minister tanaka said: "the spirit of the (japan-china) joint statement will be the basis of japan-china friendship forever."

prime minister tanaka then extended his best wishes to chairman mao tsetung, premier chou en-lai and other chinese leaders.

the jiji news agency reported that japanese chief cabinet secretary susumu nikaido, in a statement marking the anniversary, said: "the normalization of relations between japan and china is of great significance not only to japan-china relationship, but also to peace in asia and the world. i feel that the historic meaning of the normalization is growing deeper with the lapse of time."

nikaido said: "it is significant that during the past year both governmental and private interchanges between japan and china developed smoothly and mutual understanding between the two countries showed a marked increase. the government will work conscientiously for the further consolidation of good-neighbourly and friendly relations between japan and china."

Chinese Standardization Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1973)

an eight-member chinese standardization delegation with yueh chih-chien as its leader and weng shih-kung as its deputy leader, left here today for japan for a visit at the invitation of the japan-china economic association.

they were seen off at the airport by wu yu-hsun, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of china, and other leading members of departments concerned yao shao-shih, chang hsien-wen, wang li-fang and huang kun-yi.

also on hand were kimiaki taira of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, toshiko fukutomi, liaison official in peking of the kansai chapter of the japan association for the promotion of international trade and other japanese friends, as well as nobutoki inoue, first secretary of the japanese embassy in peking.

Chinese Economic and Trade Friendship Delegation Tours Western Japan and Okinawa

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 29, 1973)

the chinese economic and trade friendship delegation to japan led by liu hsi-wen returned here yesterday after paying a friendly visit to western japan and okinawa prefecture.

since its arrival in nagasaki, kyushu, on september 24, the chinese delegation visited nagasaki, fukuoka, kumamoto, oita and okinawa prefectures and was cordially received by japanese friends from political, economic and other fields there.

grand receptions in honour of the chinese guests were given by japanese businessmen in western japan as well as by japanese friends in political and economic circles in nagasaki, fukuoka, kumamoto, oita and okinawa prefectures. kanichi kubo, governor of nagasaki; ichisei sawada, governor of kumamoto; ryuzo ishimi, deputy governor of oita; chobyo yara, governor of okinawa; and mayors of various cities personally welcomed the delegation.

while in western japan, the chinese delegation called at the western japan branch of the association for the promotion of international trade and met old japanese

friends who had helped in the holding of the chinese economic and trade exhibition in kitakyushu city in 1966.

the delegation also met leaders of 27 friendly firms in the area and exchanged views with them on the development of friendly trade between china and small and medium sized enterprises of japan.

the delegation visited factories and construction projects in western japan and okinawa and the chinese products exhibition now being held in naha, capital of okinawa, under the sponsorship of japanese friends. the delegation also visited local scenic spots.

the visit to okinawa was made by deputy leader wang wen-lin and some members of the delegation.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritania-China Friendship Association Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1973)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening gave a banquet to welcome the delegation of the mauritania-china friendship association led by mohamed ould khattry ould segane, member of the national political bureau of the people's party of mauritania and secretary-general of the ministry of fundamental education and religious affairs and president of the mauritania-china friendship association.

attending the banquet were mauritanian ambassador to china mohamed ould sidi aly and other diplomatic officials of the mauritanian embassy in peking.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including wang pu-ching, chang chieh, hsi tao-chung, li chiao, wei chien-yeh and chu ma-hung, and representatives of chinese experts who had worked in mauritania.

at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, vice-president yang chi and delegation leader segane in their speeches praised the constant development of the friendly relations between china and mauritania and expressed the wish that the friendship between the people of the two countries would be daily consolidated and strengthened.

the delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday evening at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND MEXICO

All-China Sports Federation Gives Reception for Mexican Football Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1973)

the all-china sports federation gave a reception here this evening to welcome the mexican football delegation led by salvador alaniz for its friendly visit to china.

present were mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

also present were li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; hsiung hsiang-hui, former chinese ambassador to mexico; chao hsi-wu, leading member of the chinese football association, and wei ming, chang lien-hua and wang wen-chung, leading members of departments concerned, as well as chinese football coaches, players and umpires.

in their toasts at the reception which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship, chao hsi-wu and salvador alaniz hoped that the friendly relations between china and mexico would constantly develop and that the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries would be further consolidated and strengthened.

the mexican football delegation arrived in peking by air this afternoon.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Workers' Visiting Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1973)

a four-member workers' visiting group from new zealand led by barry arrived in peking by air today at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

tang kai, a council member of the host association was present at the airport to welcome the group.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

President of Sierra Leone Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Freetown, Sept. 26, 1973)

siaka stevens, president of the republic of sierra leone, received here today chinese ambassador to sierra leone chao cheng-yi and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Out-and-Out Hegemonic Maritime Power

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1973)

the "people's daily" in an article today exposes the soviet revisionists for pushing hegemonism on the sea and notes that the soviet union today is a hegemonic maritime power.

the article by hsiang ming is entitled "an out-and-out hegemonic maritime power". it says: "in recent period, the spokesmen of the soviet revisionist renegade clique have on various occasions done their best to deny the fact

that today's soviet union is a hegemonic maritime power. they alleged that this is a "false impression", a "slander" and that "it is far removed from the facts as heaven from the earth", etc. the article continues: "aren't the deeds of soviet revisionist social-imperialism those of a hegemonic maritime power? the soviet revisionists say: no. but we say: let us look at the facts."

it says: "the pursuance of maritime hegemonism by soviet revisionism constitutes an important component part in its implementation of the social imperialist policy. the imperialists have always believed in the logic of power politics that whoever first controls the sea will dominate the world." "today soviet revisionism has taken over this imperialist theory in toto", the article adds.

it continues: "especially since brezhnev came to power, the strides of naval expansion have been tremendously accelerated in order to step up aggression and expansion abroad and contend with the other superpower. the soviet navy has thus been turned from a naval force mainly for defence in waters close to the shore into a colossal fleet with the capacity of launching attacks in oceans. s.g. gorshkov, commander-in-chief of the u.s.s.r. navy, openly preached that "state interest outside the national boundary" can be defended only with powerful marine strength and that without a powerful navy, "it would be impossible to occupy a permanent position among world powers". it may be asked: isn't defending the so-called "state interest" outside one's national boundary a typical fallacy that maritime expansion is justified?

"it is known to all that soviet revisionism has inherited and developed the gunboat policy of old-time imperialism by expanding the navy in a big way, especially the ocean navy. the tonnage of soviet naval vessels has been nearly doubled in the last ten years. the soviet revisionists have been working overtime to build various ocean-fighting vessels including aircraft-carriers and nuclear submarines. with the augmentation of the soviet naval strength, their vessels have been dispatched to the indian ocean and the mediterranean in addition to the pacific and the atlantic. today, apart from the four permanently-stationing fleets in the black sea, the baltic sea, the north sea and the pacific, the soviet union has set up its flotillas and task forces for permanent stationing in the indian ocean and the mediterranean. for the last few years, soviet naval vessels have been out in groups prowling and swashbuckling everywhere. they have sailed to the waters around more than 10 countries including the japan sea, the persian gulf, the coastal waters of west and north european countries, the caribbean sea and the mexican gulf. the furious pursuit of maritime hegemony and expansion by soviet revisionist social-imperialism is by no means a 'false impression', but a vivid reality of the world today."

the article says: "the mediterranean and the indian ocean are channels linking the three continents of europe, asia and africa. this area possesses rich oil and other strategic resources and is an important target for maritime expansion by soviet revisionism. previously, the soviet union had scarcely any naval force in these two areas. however, soviet warships began to sneak into the mediterranean in 1964, and in summer, 1967, taking advantage of israel's war of aggression against the arab countries, soviet revisionism sent large numbers of warships there under the disguise of supporting the arab nations in their fight against aggression. the number of soviet naval vessels in the mediterranean at one time reached more than 60, even surpassing that of the u.s. sixth fleet stationing there. in 1968 the soviet navy started to enter the world's third largest ocean -- the indian ocean and set out to establish a permanent-stationing fleet and seek navy bases."

the article says: "in pursuing maritime hegemony, soviet revisionism is indulging again in the old dreams which the old czars were unable to materialize. navy chieftains of soviet revisionism said arrogantly that 'the age-old dreams of our people have become reality', and that ships of the soviet navy 'sail... wherever it is required by the interests of our country's security'. these few words laid bare the truth of the matter."

it continues "as is known to all, one of the 'dreams' of czarist russia was to achieve hegemony from land to sea, in engel's words, to found a huge 'slavic empire' extending from the elbe river to china and from the adriatic sea to the arctic ocean. in order to attain this goal, czarist russia feverishly expanded its navy to contend for control over the sea areas." "however, the main scope of manoeuvre of the czarist navy at the time was confined to the baltic sea, the black sea and the sea of japan, while the scope of manoeuvre of the soviet navy today has expanded to all oceans and waters of the world. no wonder soviet revisionism could not refrain from chanting loudly that 'the age old dreams' have become reality exclamation but is this not tantamount to stamping on its own face a brand of expansionism of the romanov dynasty?"

looking from all perspectives, the article goes on to say, one can see that the ambitions of the new czars far exceed those of their ancestors. the new czars have been conducting arms expansion and war preparations and deploying nuclear weapons and various military installations both on and underneath the seas, and yelled that soviet nuclear submarines equipped with missiles are "masters of vast oceans". the soviet revisionists conducted maritime military manoeuvres in a big way, engaged in espionage on seas and made reconnaissance over oceans and seas on a global scale, sought over-seas military bases everywhere, and attempted to control strait passages of other countries.

they are pushing undisguised power politics on the questions of maritime rights and rights over territorial waters, bullying and oppressing at will vast numbers of small and medium-sized countries, ignoring their sovereignty, and attacking those countries which declared their territorial waters to be beyond 12 nautical miles as "running counter to the international law". relying on their superiority on seas, they sent large numbers of fishing vessels to intrude into other countries' territorial waters and economic zones to plunder fishing resources blatantly. they openly advocate the fallacy that plunder is justified. is this not an indication that brezhnev's "theory of limited sovereignty" has been expanded from land to sea? whoelse can act so overbearingly except the hegemonic maritime power?

in conclusion, the article says: "marx had put it well: 'there is something in human history like retribution physically; and it is a rule of historic retribution that its instrument is forged not by the offended, but by the offender himself.' in the past few centuries, one empire after another which enslaved other countries and achieved hegemony on the sea had gone to the opposite of their desire, collapsed or decayed. the international situation today has undergone great changes. the affairs of the sea and on its bottom cannot be decided by one or two superpowers alone. the superpowers' hegemony on the sea and their contempt for and encroachment on the sovereignty of other countries have aroused resistance and opposition from more and more countries. a number of latin american countries have initiated the struggle to defend their 200-nautical-mile territorial waters, a number of mediterranean countries have issued the call that 'the mediterranean belongs to the mediterranean countries', and sri lanka and other indian ocean countries have justly advocated that the indian ocean be declared a 'zone of peace'. the struggle waged by the vast number of small and medium-sized countries to defend their maritime rights and oppose superpower hegemony on the sea is a struggle against aggression, plunder and control. this powerful historical trend of the present time will certainly overcome hindrances and surge forward. the more frantically soviet revisionism bids for hegemony on the sea, the more it exposes its true social-imperialist features. this will arouse the people the world over and more and more small and medium-sized countries to attack it, thereby creating the conditions for soviet revisionism's own collapse. this is an inexorable law."

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Minister of Public Health Fetes Tanzanian Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1973)

liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health, this evening gave a banquet in honour of a.h. mwinyi, tanzanian minister of health, and the tanzanian health delegation he is leading.

at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere, minister liu hsiang-ping and minister a.h. mwinyi proposed toasts to the ever-strengthening of the friendship between the people and health workers of china and tanzania and the constant development of medical work of the two countries.

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura, counsellor z. rwiza paschal and other diplomatic officials of the tanzanian embassy in peking, attended the banquet.

present were huang shu-tse, vice-minister of public health, and leading members of departments concerned, including huang chia-szu, ouyang ching, chen chih-ming, hsueh kung-cho, chen hai-feng, li heng, wang kang-chiu, chiang ping and li chia-hui.

the tanzanian health delegation arrived here by air this afternoon. it was greeted at the airport by minister liu hsiang-ping and vice-minister huang shu-tse. ambassador r.s. wambura was also present.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese UN Delegation Chairman Chiao Kuan-hua Leaves Peking for New York

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 28th session of the general assembly of the united nations and vice-minister of foreign affairs, left here for new york via paris this morning.

on board the same plane were alternate representatives wang ming-hsiu, chi tsung-hua and chang han-chih, and advisors chen yuan-hsing and tsou yi-min of the delegation.

they were seen off at the airport by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign ministers han nien-lung, ho ying and fu hao, as well as leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, wang hai-jung, hsu han-ping, tang wen-sheng, an chih-yuan, lin ping, wang tung, peng hua, yang ke-ming, chang chan-wu, hsu wei-chin, chiao ling, ting hung-liang, liu chin-lin, chu chuan-hsien, kang mao-chao, kao liang and tang yeh-wen.

present were foreign minister sarin chhak of the royal government of national union of cambodia and french ambassador to china etienne manac'h.

Chinese Vice Minister Meets UN Secretary-General Antonio Gomez Orbaneja

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1973)

yang li-kung, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, this evening met with antonio gomez orbaneja, secretary-general of the conference of the food and agriculture organization of the united nations, and had a friendly talk with him.

present were leading members of departments concerned li yung-kai and chang hsin-chien.

mr. antonio gomez orbaneja arrived here on september 22. he visited a rural people's commune on the outskirts of the city and went to visit the red flag canal in linhsien county, honan province. he will take part in national day celebrations of our country and tour shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow before leaving for home.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Founding Anniversary of China-Vietnam Friendship Association Marked in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 28, 1973)

the viet nam-china friendship association arranged a meeting with the chinese embassy here today to mark the 15th anniversary of the founding of the china-viet nam friendship association (september 30).

present on the occasion on the vietnamese side were hoang quoc viet, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and president of the viet nam-china friendship association; nguyen van huyen, minister of education and vice-president of the association; hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs; vu quoc uy, vice-chairman of the commission for cultural relations with foreign countries; and hoang tuan, secretary-general of the viet nam-china friendship association.

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n., and other diplomats of the chinese embassy attended the meeting on invitation.

president hoang quoc viet and ambassador wang yu-ping praised the china-viet nam friendship association and the viet nam-china friendship association for their contribution to the strengthening of friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people. they toasted to the further consolidation and development of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, countries, governments and peoples of viet nam and china.

the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

China and Yugoslavia Sign Agreement on Technical Cooperation of Shipping Registration

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 28, 1973)

an agreement on technical cooperation of shipping registration was signed here yesterday by the register of shipping of the people's republic of china and the yugoslavia register of shipping.

the agreement was signed by li ching, director of the register of shipping of the people's republic of china, and milodrag brodaric, dip. ing., director of the yugoslavia register of shipping.

the delegation of the yugoslavia register of shipping arrived in peking on september 22. tao chi, chinese vice-minister of communications, had met with the delegation. while in peking, the guests toured the palace museum, the great wall, tingling (one of the ming tombs) and the summer palace.

the delegation left peking for home today.

Chinese Swimming and Diving Team Leaves Belgrade for Home

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Sept. 28, 1973)

the chinese swimming and diving team with mu hsiang-hao as leader and yang san-sheng as deputy leader left here for home today at the end of a friendly visit to yugoslavia.

the team visited belgrade, zagreb and rijeka, and had friendly competitions with youth teams and college student teams there. the eagerness to learn from each other for improving technique displayed by the sportsmen of the two countries was much appreciated by the spectators.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chinese Freighter Calls at Zairian Port

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Sept. 28, 1973)

the first chinese freighter to zaire "jinsha" left the port of matadi yesterday after a week-long call.

the 15,000-ton "jinsha" arrived in the port on september 20 laden with cargo. captain chih ching-chuan and political commissar wang chien-kuo of the ship, accompanied by counsellor kuan chi-yun of the chinese embassy, were received by acting governor of lower-zaire efambe y'olanga and other local officials. the captains and other officers of the ship gave a reception on board on its maiden voyage to zaire.

during their stay in the country, the entire crew of the ship visited the matadi flour mill, the maritime fishing company of zaire and the dam of inga hydro-electric station. the chinese ship officers also attended a ceremony on the appointment of a new captain for the 12,000-ton ocean-going zairian freighter "mpolo". they warmly congratulated zaire on the success in training up its own captain to replace a foreigner.

on the eve of their departure, the chinese ship officers paid a farewell call on acting governor y'olanga to thank the zairian people for their warm hospitality to all members of the crew of the chinese freighter.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

25th Session of Executive Committee of World Meteorological Organization Holds in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Sept. 27, 1973)

the 25th session of the executive committee of the world meteorological organization (w.m.o.) was held here from september 20 to 27.

chang nai-chao, member ad interim of the w.m.o. executive committee and permanent representative of the people's republic of china to w.m.o., participated in the session.

speaking at the opening meeting of the session, m.f. taha, president of w.m.o. and president of the leading council of the meteorological administration of egypt, warmly welcomed the chinese representative participating in the w.m.o. executive committee session for the first time.

the session reviewed activities of the world meteorological organization since may, 1972, and adopted several resolutions including one on china's participation in a plan of world weather watch.

chang nai-chao delivered a speech on the global atmospheric research programme at the plenary session today.

he said: "truly, it is necessary for w.m.o. to cooperate with other international organizations in its activities. however, it should be pointed out that in the international council of the scientific union, the associated organization with w.m.o. in the global atmospheric research programme activities, there still remain representatives of the chiang

kai-shek clique who up to now unlawfully take part in the activities of this organization in the name of taiwan. i regard it as an extremely abnormal state of affairs."

he pointed out, "as is well known, there is only one china, that is, the people's republic of china. taiwan, since ancient times, is an inalienable part of china's territory. therefore, i resolutely oppose such erroneous act as above by the international council of the scientific union."

he stressed, "i hold the view that the international council of the scientific union, which up to now has not expelled the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from its membership, should, following the trend of history and complying with the spirit of the relevant resolutions adopted by the u.n. general assembly, take appropriate measures immediately to expel all elements of the chiang kai-shek clique from its membership and break whatsoever relations with the latter. only when such has been done, can it be possible for w.m.o. to cooperate with the international council of the scientific union (icsu) in a better way and for icsu to play its due role.

"china will not participate in the activities of the global atmospheric research programme until icsu has expelled the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from its membership and broken all its relations with the latter."

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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NATIONAL DAY EDITORIAL

Study Hard and Continue to Advance

- in Celebration of 24th Anniversary of Founding of People's Republic of China

Editorial of the Jen-min Jih-pao, the Hung-ch'i and the Chieh-fang-chün Pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1973)

inspired by the party's tenth national congress, a congress of unity and victory, the people of all nationalities in our country are celebrating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china full of revolutionary pride.

the tenth national congress of the communist party of china is a congress of historic significance. the people throughout the country are heartily acclaiming it, conscientiously studying the congress documents and marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and indignantly denouncing the lin piao anti-party clique, and they resolutely support the new central committee headed by chairman mao. everywhere our great motherland presents a lively picture of revolutionary unity and struggle.

the documents adopted at the tenth congress are a fighting programme for the whole party, army and people. we must study these documents well and at the same time study relevant works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. only thus can we fully recognize

the excellent situation at home and abroad, profoundly understand the basic experience gained in the struggle between the two lines, especially in the struggle to shatter the lin piao anti-party clique, and see still more clearly our orientation, namely, continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the tasks involved. we must unremittingly promote such study by the cadres and the masses and strive to fulfil the tasks set forth at the tenth congress.

(boldface begins) the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. (boldface ends) the tenth congress stressed that special attention must be paid to the party's basic line and policies reaffirmed at the ninth congress and that it is necessary to continue to act on the call issued at the ninth congress: "(boldface begins) unite to win still greater victories (boldface ends)". the party's basic line formulated by chairman mao for the entire historical period of socialism states: "(boldface begins) socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. we must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. we must heighten our vigilance. we must conduct socialist education. we must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly. otherwise a socialist country like ours will turn into its opposite and degenerate, and a capitalist restoration will take place. from now on we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day so that we can retain a rather sober understanding of this problem and have a marxist-leninist line. (boldface ends)" the ninth congress issued the call to unite precisely for the purpose of implementing the basic line, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and uniting the people throughout the country to win still greater victories under the leadership of the proletariat. the tenth congress fully affirmed the correctness of the line of the ninth congress, paid special attention to summing up the experience of the tenth struggle between the two lines and called on us to adhere to the principles of "three dos and three don'ts" put forward by chairman mao ("practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire"). the line of the tenth congress is therefore a continuation of the line of the ninth congress. in studying the documents

of the tenth congress, it is essential to grasp the line, which is the key link. in considering the line, we must deal with the basic line. our struggle against liu shao-chi and then lin piao boils down to the question of whether to uphold the party's basic line or to change it. the great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed the liu shao-chi renegade clique and the lin piao anti-party clique and achieved great victories. but the struggle centring on whether to uphold or to change the party's basic line does not end here; it will continue for a long time to come. we should study the party's basic line constantly and repeatedly and must never forget it.

in studying the documents of the tenth congress, we should grasp their main points. we should study the analysis of the era and the situation made by the congress, fully recognize the necessity of carrying out the great proletarian cultural revolution and the great victories it has won, discern the present-day manifestations of the basic world contradictions analysed by lenin, perceive that the present international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven, deepen our comprehension of chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the measures necessary for the consolidation of this dictatorship, strengthen our concept of preparedness against war and be on guard against the outbreak of an imperialist world war and particularly against surprise attacks by social imperialism. we should study chairman mao's teaching that (boldface begins) going against the tide is a marxist-leninist principle (boldface ends), understand the characteristics and laws of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines under socialism and carry on the struggle actively and correctly. we should study the principle of combining the old, middle-aged and young, understand the far-reaching significance of the strategic measure of training millions of revolutionary successors and create conditions for the growth of fresh revolutionary forces. we should study the question of strengthening party building, recognize that the most essential thing about the party's centralized leadership is leadership through a correct ideological and political line, and help party committees grasp major issues more consciously; we must pay great attention to the superstructure and warmly support newly emerging things of socialism; we should know that one of the basic experiences we have accumulated is reliance on the masses, and we should bring the enthusiasm of the masses into full play and cherish it. all these are major issues in the two-line struggle which are repeatedly discussed in the documents of the tenth congress, and they are theoretical and

practical questions on which we must be clear in order firmly to implement the party's basic line. so we must study hard to understand them thoroughly.

we should use the documents of the tenth party congress as a weapon to deepen the criticism of lin piao and the rectification of the style of work. we should make full use of lin piao as a teacher by negative example, denounce his counter-revolutionary crimes, criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook, and educate the masses in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. we should keep to the general orientation of the struggle, make a strict distinction between the two different types of contradictions and carry out the party's proletarian policies in an all-round way. using the momentum of the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, we should mobilize the masses to grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and greet the fourth national people's congress with new victories.

applying the stand, viewpoint and method of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the documents of the tenth party congress raise the rich practical experience of our party, particularly its experience since the ninth congress, to the level of theory and incisively elucidate the party's line, principles, policies and tasks and its organizational principles. we must use our brains and study diligently so as to understand the spirit and essence of these documents comprehensively and correctly. leading bodies at all levels should set an example in this study. during the great cultural revolution, chairman mao pointed out: (boldface begins) running study classes is a good method and many problems can be solved in them. (boldface ends) recently, he again pointed out: (boldface begins) it is necessary to run the study classes for worker-peasant-soldier cadres well, with classes lasting a term of three months and with four terms a year; they read books and at the same time take part in work. (boldface ends) we should carry forward the revolutionary style of study -- integrating theory with practice -- and do a good job in running the classes for studying the documents of the tenth congress and works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, so that the study of these documents will become a powerful motive force helping us to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line more consciously and promote struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts.

in the excellent situation now prevailing at home and abroad, it is most important for us to run china's affairs

well. we must work hard to build china into a powerful socialist country, uphold proletarian internationalism and make a greater contribution to mankind. under the guidance of the spirit of the tenth party congress and the leadership of the central committee of the party headed by our great leader chairman mao, let us go all out and continue to advance exclamation

NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

Chinese Foreign Ministry Gives Grand National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1973)

in warm celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the chinese ministry of foreign affairs gave a grand reception here this evening for the distinguished foreign guests now in peking, experts from various countries now helping with china's construction, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and military attaches and other diplomatic officials.

seated at the main table were cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk; prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia samdech penn nouth and madame penn nouth; and special envoy of the interior part of cambodia ieng sary.

present at the reception were leaders of the communist party of china and the state and leading members of departments concerned tung pi-wu, chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, chiang ching, li hsien-nien, wu teh, su chen-hua, hsu hsiang-chien, ulanfu, tan chen-lin, kuo mo-jo, ngapo ngawang jigme, hsu teh-heng, chi peng-fei, yu chiu-li, fang yi, pai hsiang-kuo, liu hsiang-ping and su yu.

also seated at the main table were:

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia;

the honourable jeanne sauve, minister of state for science and technology of canada;

a.h. mwinyi, minister of health of tanzania;

lieutenant general gheorghe logofatu, deputy chief of general staff of the romanian armed forces, and his wife;

nguyen chanh, vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam;

dr. m. eghbal, chairman of board and general managing director of the national iranian oil company, and his wife;

a. jamil nishtar, managing director of the pakistan national bank;

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife;

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china;

behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife;

cao duc minh, second secretary of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china;

ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, and his wife; and

munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

the reception was held in the great hall of the people. the banquet hall was hung with a huge portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. when chinese party and government leaders and samdech norodom sihanouk and other distinguished guests entered, the hall burst into a warm applause and the band played music of welcome. the reception was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

premier chou en-lai proposed a toast at the reception. he said: "on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we feel very happy that head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk and other distinguished cambodian guests, and distinguished guests from the five continents and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china have attended the reception this evening and together with us celebrate this great festival of the chinese people. on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu, the chinese people and government, i extend sincere thanks to you." premier chou en-lai toasted the friendship between the chinese people and the people of other countries.

also present at the reception were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress: pei shih-chang, shih liang, hua lo-keng, chang yun, wu hsin-yu, lin chiao-chih, chu ko-chen, chi fang, hu chueh-wen, hu yu-chih, hu yao-pang and tung ti-chou;

members of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference: wang yun-sheng, liu fei, chu yun-shan, chou pei-yuan, chao pu-chu, jung yi-jen, tung chi-wu and chu tu-nan;

patriotic personages: sha chien-li, tu yu-ming, chuang ming-li, chien chang-chao, hsieh ping-hsin, cheng szu-yuan, fei hsiao-tung, sung wei-pin, chao ming-che and liu chung-jung; and

leading members of departments of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government, the chinese people's liberation army and the peking municipal revolutionary committee: han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, ma wen-po, ho ying, fu hao, yu chan, wang chia-hsiang, wang hai-jung, su ching, wang chen, hsiao ching-kuang, wang shu-sheng, chang tsai-chien, tien wei-hsin, chang tsung-hsun, ma ning, kung chao-nien, yu sang, liu hsi-yao, wu ching-tung, li chiang, chou hua-min, chen mu-hua, chien cheng-ying, chiao pei-hsin, kuo lu, hsu pin-chou, liu wei, wang cheng, chiao shan-mi, hsiao peng, sung yang-chu, chang wen-pin, lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping, chang chi-chih, teng kang, tai cheng-yuan, wang yi, ma jen-hui, wan li, chou jung-kuo, wu heng, wang chien-chung, mi yung, chu chih-tung, wang chung, yang teh-chung and liu chien.

david bruce, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in peking, and v.g. kapkovsky, deputy head of the soviet government delegation to the negotiations on the sino-soviet boundary question, were also present.

National Day Reception for Comrades of Fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties and Organizations of Various Countries and Other Foreign Friends in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1973)

to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china gave a reception in the great hall of the people this evening for comrades of fraternal marxist-leninist parties and organizations of various countries and other foreign friends now in peking.

attending the reception were:

thakin ba thein tin, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma and vice-

chairman of the central committee of the communist party of burma;

jusuf adjitorop, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia;

le van luong, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, minister le quang ba, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and nguyen van loc, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party;

kristo sharra, alternate member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and secretary of the party committee of the gjinokastra region;

american friends frank and ruth coe, and sol and pat adler.

present at the reception were: chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; chi teng-kuei and wang tung-hsing, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; ni chih-fu, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; keng piao, teng ying-chao, kuo yu-feng, li ta-chang, li ching-chuan, hsieh ching-yi, feng hsuan and lin li-yun, members of the c.p.c. central committee; jen yun-chung, chang hsiang-shan and shen chien, deputy heads of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of other departments concerned kang ke-ching, cheng ping-nien, li li-yin, li chin-teh, tung hsiao-peng, shih yi-chih, cheng chang-an, wu pao-hua, mu ching, lu ying, wang shou-jen, lin chao-mu and yang kun.

the reception began at seven p.m. as leading members of the chinese party and departments concerned and comrades of fraternal parties and organizations and other foreign friends entered the reception hall, they were greeted with a standing ovation while the band struck up tunes of welcome.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere. the comrades of the fraternal parties and organizations and friends from various countries extended warm greetings to the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. comrades chang chun-chiao, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing, ni chih-fu and keng piao walked round to clink glasses with foreign comrades-in-arms and thanked them for their support to the chinese people. comrades-in-arms from various countries chatted cordially and expressed the determination to strengthen the unity of the proletariat of the whole world and to fight for the emancipation of the proletariat and the oppressed peoples and nations.

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Reforming the System of Student Enrollment Is Geared to the Need of Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- a discussion of Comrade Chang T'ieh-sheng's "Test Sheet Answer"

by

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(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 22, 1973)

After Comrade Chang T'ien-sheng's "A Thought-Provoking Test Sheet Answer"* was carried in Jen-min Jih-pao, it started an extensive discussion in society. Different people handed in different "answers" to the question raised by Comrade Chang T'ieh-sheng in his "Test Sheet Answer."

What kind of students a college enrolls is a major question bearing on successors to which class should be brought up and to which road the young people should be led. For this reason, the system of enrolling college students is not just a concrete method but embodies the interests of a particular class. Historically, where there is a political system of a particular kind, there will be a corresponding examination system. During the period of socialism,the difference in line determines the difference in the methods of student enrollment and examination.

In the feudal society in China, the rulers practiced the system of civil service examination in order to protect and strengthen the state machinery under the dictatorship of the landlord class. At that time, whoever could recite thoroughly well the "Four Books" and the "Five Classics" used by Confucius and Mencius to uphold the interests of the exploiting classes, and write a stereotyped essay to "expound the teachings of the sages," would be "on the way to official emolument" and officialdom. For this reason, all those who won the first place in the civil service examination in the past generally did not have real ability and true knowledge. This kind of examination system could only recruit for the feudal rulers bureaucrats and lackeys who were blindly devoted to their lords and parents, and spur the young people to take the road of "getting learned in order to be an official." Therefore, although the feudal dynasties were replaced one after another, the civil service examination system was kept intact all the time until the last years of the Ch'ing Dynasty.

In a country under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, examination systems, such as "certificate examination" and "diploma examination," are enforced, "making a living by means of a diploma" is publicized, and the young people

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* See SCMP 73-34 [5442], p. 112 - SCMP Ed.

are trained as agents and spokesmen of the capitalists. In a word, there has never been an examination system which is above classes. The will of the ruling class determines the class content of the examination system. The old examination system is always based on the same principle, although the method used may vary. It is one of the important social props used by the exploiting classes to sustain their reactionary rule.

In a country under the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is at all times the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. In the sphere of education, the bourgeoisie recklessly attempts to continuously occupy this hereditary territory and tries its utmost to maintain the old system for the enrollment and examination of college students. In the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i and company acted precisely in this way. Waving the thread-bare flag of "everyone is equal before examination marks," they enforced the method of "selecting and admitting the better ones" according to examination marks. Their aim was to train spiritual aristocrats who were divorced from reality, the masses and labor and to prepare the social foundation for restoring capitalism. This kind of examination system in which "the test paper determines the future of the candidate," used examination marks to bar the children of the broad masses of workers and peasants from the college. This was an expression of the exercise of cultural dictatorship over the proletariat by the bourgeoisie in the sphere of education. It invariably incurred the opposition of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

The proletarian system for the enrollment and examination of college students must embody the interests of the proletariat and serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In 1968, Chairman Mao issued his brilliant "July 21" Directive, pointing out the orientation of the revolution in college education. This directive laid down the foundation stone for the proletarian system of enrolling college students and blocked the road by which the exploiting classes monopolized education through examination. After a few years' practice, the colleges began to reform their system of student enrollment, realizing the wish of the workers, peasants and soldiers in their hundreds of millions. This is an important event in mankind's history of education.

But, eradicating the influence of the exploiting classes on the examination system of several thousand years' standing is a task which requires persistent and arduous efforts. When we paid attention to putting proletarian politics in command of student enrollment work and setting appropriate testing of educational level on the basis of attaching full importance to practical experience, some outdated and decadent things again attempted to re-establish themselves and maintain their position by taking advantage of the new form of testing of educational level. For instance, it was alleged that "on the basis of recommendation, whether a candidate would be admitted or not has to be determined in the end by the results he scores in the testing of educational level." At that juncture, Comrade Chang T'ieh-sheng wrote the "Test Sheet Answer," bringing up from the angle of the enrollment and examination of college students an important problem in the current struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two kinds of ideology. It was quite natural that this attracted widespread attention of the people.

Running a socialist college well is for the purpose of creating conditions for training a mighty contingent of proletarian intellectuals. What criterion should be adopted and what kind of people should be selected and admitted into the college, so as to manifest the political orientation of the proletariat?

Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice." In order to train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and to select college students from among the workers and peasants, we must select from among the broad masses of educated young people the outstanding youth who really plunge in the fiery struggle to form one with the workers and peasants. Some of them are called "good Red housekeepers" by the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants; others are described by the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants their "bosom friends." What great significance there would be in changing the conditions of "divorcement from reality, the masses and labor" in the old universities and in bringing up a mighty contingent of proletarian intellectuals if these revolutionary young people who have a long-range revolutionary ideal and work hard in a down-to-earth manner can be admitted into the college!

On the contrary, some people go among the workers and peasants and are able to participate in some manual labor and do their everyday work, but they do not have a long-term plan and they keep the workers and peasants at a distance. If we follow the old method of examination and let these people join college in large groups to be influenced by the force of old habits in college and society, what kind of successors will they be brought up to be? This deserves our deep thought.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "There are two kinds of incomplete knowledge. One is knowledge acquired from books and the other is perceptual knowledge which is partial. Both of them are one-sided. Only by combining the two of them together will there be good and relatively complete knowledge." In advocating testing of educational level, we intend to find out the practical experience of the candidates recommended, their ability to apply their fundamental cultural knowledge in analyzing and solving problems, and what relatively complete knowledge they have mastered in school and in the course of tempering through labor.

Our college students should be revolutionary fighters of the proletariat, revolutionary intellectuals who will go back to practice to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, and not the kind of "learned scholars" and "academic associates" who engross themselves in books and keep circling around the abstract concepts. For this reason, practical experience is a necessary foundation of college study. The broad masses of educated young people like Comrade Chang T'ieh-sheng have acquired very valuable practical knowledge in farming, hog-raising, building of water conservation projects, etc., in the countryside. This practical knowledge, of course, is an extremely important condition for them in further mastering the relevant special knowledge; it is similarly beneficial to them in studying other specialized subjects.

Knowledge and ability are accumulated through various kinds of practice. The viewpoint that one who can memorize book knowledge has a good "foundation," is an old, traditional prejudice. Of course, we don't negate book knowledge by any means. We advocate that book knowledge should be combined with practical experience. Therefore, with regard to the educated young people fighting on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements, the Party and the state should create conditions for their studies, supply them with mental food and encourage them to do private study in the light of actual conditions and to take the road to political consciousness and professional competence. The assertion that perseveringly putting proletarian politics in command means doing away with the fundamental cultural knowledge is a malicious distortion.

How then should testing of educational level be carried out? This is a new question, which calls for practice and requires us to tackle with concentrated efforts.

Should the voice of the few count, or should the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants take charge of the matter? This is a fundamental distinction between the two lines in holding entrance examinations. In order to select students from among workers and peasants, it is necessary to rely on the broad masses of workers and peasants.

Some people suggest letting the masses have the say in the political field and conducting examination to decide the educational level so that the candidates could be selected according to their examination marks on the basis of recommendation. This method of separating politics from vocational work and finally deciding the selection by examination marks, is in essence a disguise of the fallacy "everyone is equal before examination marks." Is it true that the masses of workers and peasants are capable only of supervising the political examination and not the test of educational level?

The broad masses of educated young people study, fight and live among the masses of workers and peasants. Their high or low political consciousness, their rich or poor practical experience, their strong or weak ability and their good or poor cultural foundation are known best by the masses of the workers and peasants (including the broad masses of educated young people who have come to the mountainous and other rural areas). In order to insure political quality, the candidates certainly must be recommended and compared again and again by the masses. Even in setting a test of educational level, the power should be assigned to the masses, so that they can examine and evaluate the candidates.

For many years in the past, in many localities, when a test of educational level was set for the candidates recommended, representatives of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants took part. The combination of cadres, representatives of the masses of workers and peasants and the school personnel in charge of student enrollment was implemented, the candidates were given an all-round examination, politics was put in command of vocational work, and politics was united with vocational work. This made it possible to supply the socialist universities with large groups of outstanding youths.

Some new test methods were being experimented in the past few years. For instance, some units conducted tests by means of holding forums. At these forums the candidate recommended was required to give an account of his growth, and the members of the "three-in-one combination" educational-level testing group asked him about his understanding of the conditions of class struggle in the countryside. An old peasant or worker studied together with the candidate some actual problems in industrial and agricultural production, and the candidate discussed the application of the relevant fundamental knowledge of mathematics, physics and chemistry to solve the problems in industrial and agricultural production. At the symposium, people might look up reference books and cut in, and one candidate could question another. Meanwhile, the candidates were encouraged to express their creative views. Many young people in working clothes hurried from their production sites to the examination center. After the test, some went back to work at their production posts. This method could not be described as perfect, but the atmosphere in the examination center was invigorating, the candidates were at ease, and this was a meaningful attempt to find out the actual educational level and working ability of the candidates. In particular, many of the youths sitting for such a test did not have the slightest bit of vulgar smell of taking examination marks as something vital, as the students of the old-type college did. They have become masters of the examination center.

There is still not much experience in reforming the method of testing educational level. But, the facts show that the new road will grow broader and broader.

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Two-Line Struggle in the Testing of Educational Level

by

Liao Chao-wen (廖朝闻)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 22, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's "July 21" Directive, various localities have, since the great proletarian cultural revolution, selected and sent large groups of outstanding students from among workers, peasants and soldiers to attend college. This is a newborn thing of socialism in the revolution in education, a deep-going revolution in the work of enrolling college students. With the situation of the revolution in education developing tremendously, the outlook of college has gone through a deep change. But, in the course of its growth, this newborn thing which came into being under the guidance of the correct line will inevitably meet the stubborn opposition of the bourgeoisie and will run into all kinds of resistance put up by the old ideas and way of thinking and force of habit. The letter by Comrade Chang T'ieh-sheng has precisely raised a thought-provoking question in this connection.

What kind of people should be selected to attend college and what criteria and methods should be adopted in enrolling worker-peasant-soldier students? This is an important question raised by the practice of revolution in education. This question involves the struggle between the two different lines and between the two kinds of ideologies. It is concretely expressed thus:

As regards criteria of selection, we hold that the students should be selected on the basis giving all-round consideration to their moral, intellectual and physical qualities. Appropriate testing of educational level on the basis of evaluation and recommendation by the masses is necessary. It is wrong to totally ignore the students' educational qualifications. But, the criteria of selection must conform with the policy of perseveringly putting proletarian politics in command and placing the political qualifications above all else. Practical experience must be taken into full consideration. Primary importance should be attached to the consistent performance of the candidates during the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, and the candidates should not be selected according to the marks scored in the test of educational level. Some other people hold that the candidates should be selected according to examination marks on the basis of recommendation by the masses, and those who score high marks should be selected. This appears to be "just and rational," but is actually "putting examination marks in command" and "giving first place to intellectual development."

As regards the aim of the educational-level test, we are of the opinion that such a test, held in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive of "selecting students from among workers and peasants with practical experience," aims chiefly at finding out the candidate's practical experience and his ability to apply fundamental knowledge in analyzing and solving problems. On the contrary, some people one-sidedly stress that the "educational level" must be high, and

they also judge the educational level only by book knowledge and how much the candidate recommended has memorized the contents of middle-school textbooks. They put book knowledge above all else.

As regards the method of testing the educational level, we hold that it is not possible to obtain a complete picture of the candidate's actual level by means of an examination paper alone. The educational-evel test should mainly be used for making investigation and inquiry, and should be supplemented by test sheets and other examination methods for finding out the candidate's political performance and practical experience, etc. Under the pretext of inquiring into the "real achievement," some people stick to the old method of the old-type college entrance examination to test the candidate's educational level. Some of them set examinations at all levels; others give tests in the way of surprise attack; still others set questions on out-of-the-way topics, strange questions, questions difficult to answer, etc.

This shows that an acute struggle exists in the question of testing of educational level. Only by adhering to Chairman Mao's "July 21" Directive can we select college students from among workers, peasants and rusticated educated youth who are good in political performance and rich in practical experience and have come to the fore during the three great revolutionary movements, and train them into laborers with socialist consciousness and culture.

We should see that: The enrollment of college students affects learning and teaching in middle and primary schools. It involves an important question of what road the young people are led to take and in which direction they should be led to develop. The proper carrying out of the work of enrollment of college students also is a question bearing on the training of millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, the consolidation of the achievements made in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the carrying out of the proletarian revolution through to the end. For this reason, we must apply Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education in correctly guiding the work of student enrollment, lead the youth to adopt a correct attitude toward going to a higher school, and also lead them to vigorously delve into and accomplish their vocational work, to enthusiastically go through the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, to firmly take the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants and to develop in the orientation of political consciousness and vocational proficiency.

The valuable spirit in Chang T'ieh-sheng's letter is that in this struggle he has displayed the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat and dared to go against the tide. Standing at the plane of the two-line struggle, he has launched a powerful counter-attack on the old way of thinking and force of habit in student enrollment. He is a rusticated educated youth. In the course of labor and struggle in the countryside, he deeply felt that the countryside needed educated young people, veterinary workers and water conservation workers. For this reason, he wanted to go to the college to study veterinary science and water conservation. His ideal was to come back upon grduation to build the countryside. He did not give up summer plowing to prepare for the examination for the sake of going to college. He took solid

action to resist the bourgeois ideas of "putting marks in command" and "giving first place to intellectual development" in education.

The struggle between the two lines in the enrollment of college students will invariably continue to exist for a long time to come. We must obey Chairman Mao's teachings on paying attention to grasping the superstructure and the line and carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.

* * *

Take Orientation, Spirit and Practice into Consideration

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 22, 1973)

How should I look at the letter by Comrade Chang T'ieh-sheng? I was not sure at first. After repeated studies and debates, I came to understand that I must take the orientation, spirit and practice into consideration before I could correctly understand it and learn a lesson from it.

The spearhead of this letter is directed at the revisionist line in education. Some people say that he described the examination center as in a mess and negated the testing of educational level under the correct line. This is wrong. We should see that this "devil's wand" of the old line in education--the old entrance examination system--came into being long ago. Under feudalism, it was in "command" for over 1,000 years; under capitalism, it was in "command" for several decades; under the revisionist line in education pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i who succeeded to both feudalism and capitalism, it again was in "command" for 17 years. Poisoned by it, countless Chou Chin and Fan Chin (two "fanatics in the old-type civil service examination" in a classical novel, entitled, The Scholars) of the old and new types were brought up. Is it possible for such a thing which has a long history and deep roots to vanish completely after only a few years' reform by the proletariat? "What is antiquated tries to re-establish itself and maintain its position within the newly acquired form." Taking the opportunity of "setting appropriate testing of educational level," the ghost of the old-type college entrance examination stealthily falls upon us. The revisionist trash of "putting marks in command" suddenly smells good to some people. Isn't this the fact? We should shout down the viruses of the revisionist line and arise together to attack it. Since this is a revolution, we should not act as if we were drawing a picture or doing embroidery work. Can it be said that only the old force is allowed to counter-attack and retaliate while the opponent is disallowed to fight back vigorously and wrathfully? Some people have dull brains and have no sensation at all. On the contrary, if a man is intent on finding faults from the wording in a challenge written in a hurry by a young comrade in the examination center, is he diverting the main orientation of struggle? Which side is he standing on? And what kind of thinking and feeling does he have?

The most valuable spirit of this letter is, in my opinion, the courage to go against the tide and resist the counter-current. Some people say, Chang T'ieh-sheng only exalts himself and disparages other people; he is too arrogant and conceited. In my opinion, the modesty of the proletariat is not one and the same as the modesty of the genteel. In the face of the two-line struggle, the proletariat says yes for yes and no for no and takes a practical approach; this is not only modesty, but also the sharpest weapon. Taking a practical approach, Chang T'ieh-sheng tells about his actual conditions, not for exalting himself but for resisting the counter-current. What is the counter-current? What else can it be, if it is not the resurgence of such fallacies as "giving the first place to intellectual development," "putting marks in command" and "everyone is equal before marks," which have been subjected to criticism? Some people fail to discern this reactionary ideological trend. But, a "small fry" like Chang T'ieh-sheng takes the conscious action of "engaging himself in summer plowing and giving up reviewing of

lessons" and draws a clear line of demarcation. Some people dare not or cannot resist this counter-current. But, a "small fry" like Chang T'ieh-sheng dares to speak out very "audaciously" his disgust for this counter-current. In my opinion, this was great indeed. One must have not only the ability to discern the two-line struggle but also the dauntless spirit before one can achieve this point.

Chang T'ieh-sheng's letter holds some "college fanatics" in derision. Displeased, some people ignore the complete and clear sense in the letter and, turning the other way round, say that he is a "college fanatic." Actually, at the end of the letter, Chang talks very clearly about his ideal: He takes it his "honor" to do what will satisfy the poor and lower-middle peasants. To mention nothing else, let's see just his two options which he wrote in his enrollment form: veterinary science and water conservation, and we shall know it very clearly. The production brigade formerly had two mules. One of them died of an acute disease, and the other was cured only after someone had been sent to a far-away place to call a veterinarian. This made him feel deeply the need for a veterinarian in the production brigade. Hence, his first option. The water conservancy projects in the production brigade were too few and too small to serve the purpose. This made him feel the importance of a water conservation worker. Hence, his second option. He aptly said: "The countryside needs educated young people very much. I don't want to go away. Upon graduation from the college, I shall come back to strive continuously for building a socialist new countryside." Judging from "the origin of his two options," we can see that his feeling "depressed" when he was disqualified for college was definitely not the kind of "depression" as interpreted by some people, and that his "ideal" was not the "ideal" of going away from the countryside. We must understand that when he wrote this, he was expressing his dissatisfaction with the irrational student enrollment and examination methods.

After repeatedly studying this letter from Chang T'ieh-sheng, I learned an impressive lesson in ideology and political line. As a worker-peasant-soldier student of a university, I hold him in high esteem deep in my heart, because I lag far behind him in my awareness of the two-line struggle. From now on, I must properly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and take an active part in the proletarian revolution in education!

- Chin Hsiu-shan (晋秀山), a student of the Department of Chinese, Liaoning University

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WORKERS SPARE-TIME SCHOOLS

Seriously Run Workers Spare-Time Schools Well

- an investigation of the Party branch of the Housing Control Bureau of Chiaotaok'ou, Peking municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 23, 1973)

Handicapped by heavy workload, poor facilities and staff shortage, the Party branch of the Housing Control Bureau of Chiaotaok'ou, Tungch'eng ch'ü, Peking municipality, devised all ways and means to overcome difficulties and started a workers spare-time school in the autumn of last year. The broad masses of young workers were able to take up political, cultural and scientific and technical studies in an organized, well-led and systematic manner and take big strides forward along the red and expert road charted by Chairman Mao.

Clearcut Objectives

This Housing Control Bureau had a total of 250 workers and staff members. Among them there were 65 young people, equivalent to 25 percent of the total number of workers in the whole bureau. The overwhelming majority of them graduated from senior and junior middle schools in the great proletarian cultural revolution. They were educated, zealous and avid for knowledge. The drawback was some individuals were lax in labor discipline and indifferent to politics. Some people held that the Housing Control Bureau was involved only with repairing work and had nothing technical to be learned. They were thus not devoted to their work heart and soul. To counter this situation, the Party branch held that the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers, must be taken and the young workers must be organized and given stronger education and training. It was decided to run a workers spare-time school. But there were many difficulties in the way. Some people were of the opinion that since the bureau was already understaffed and busy with daily routine work, the bureau taking up in addition the task of educating and training young workers could only end up with success in one field and failure in another. The majority of people considered that the training of young people meant the training of successors to the revolution which had a bearing on the long-term interests of the Party and that we could not concern ourselves with only immediate interests. So long as the Party branch assumed command, aroused the masses to the full and sought rational distribution of labor and work, the study effort could be made a success. Under the leadership of the Party branch, everyone unified awareness. A workers spare-time school at last officially opened in October last year.

The curriculum of the spare-time school covered a total of ten courses including politics, foreign languages, reinforced concrete, earthwork done according to drawings (看图抽方), wood structure, brick and stone structure, foundation studies, surveying, drawing, hydro-electric knowledge, etc. It was planned for the course of politics to complete in two years the study of such works as "Contemporary History of China," "History of Social Development," "On Contradiction" and "On Practice" so as to give the students a certain

political-theoretical level. The technical courses demanded the students to acquire a fundamental knowledge of capital construction and maintenance up to the level of a junior technician.

Workers acted concurrently as teachers of the spare-time school. A teaching group based on the three-in-one combination of workers, cadres and technical personnel was formed. Party branch members were both teachers and students. Party branch secretary Shih Yü-pin was over 50 years old this year. He was poor in health and often sick. The first day school started he doggedly took up studies. Putting on a pair of presbyopic glasses, he listened to lectures and took down notes along with the young people. He said, "In the period of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, this was the way we studied culture word by word, sentence by sentence!" The study spirit of the old secretary was a source of great inspiration to the whole body of students.

Party branch deputy secretaries and Party branch committee members associated the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style with talks on the history of the two-line struggle and the political history of China in the past century. The Party branch also organized students to listen to Party and League lessons. The broad masses of young workers received education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and continuously raised their consciousness in class struggle and two-line struggle.

The technical personnel took charge of such technical courses as "earthwork done according to drawings," etc. Guided by technical personnel, the students printed and bound together pictures themselves. The spirit of running the school industriously and thriftily was brought into full play.

Apart from helping technical personnel prepare and give proper lessons, some old workers with over 30 years' work experience behind them personally gave lectures. Their cultures were rich and concrete in content, and the language used was simple and clear. They met the warm approval of the young workers.

Dogged Perseverance

To be sure, the operation of a workers spare-time school was not all plain sailing. It was a process marked by struggle between two kinds of ideology from beginning to end. Influenced by the "theory of going to school is useless" spread by Lin Piao and other swindlers, some people kept pouring cold water. They said, "The Housing Control Bureau is confined to repairing work and is the last place for applying the technical knowledge acquired," "Whether you study or not, it takes you three years to complete your apprenticeship and four years to move up to a 2nd grade worker." "Such a school is not run in other bureaus, and is something new started by us." A few persons also talked to those giving a good performance in study, sarcastically, "Since you've given such a good showing in study, you would be a technician soon!" Pounded on by this gust of evil wind, the school attendance dropped for a time. A small number of teaching personnel also showed a lack of confidence. In the face of this situation, Party branch secretary Shih Yü-pin said encouragingly to everyone, "If training youths is that easy, what's the use for people like us? We

old comrades are supposed to take up the training of the next generation as an important matter! If we are short of hands, so long as we closely rely upon the masses, the spare-time school can surely be run with persistence."

To further run well the spare-time school and raise the young workers' consciousness in study, the Party branch successively organized the whole body of workers to see the "lantern slides on the miserable family background of mining worker Chao Lao-chu" and visit the Mengt'oukou 10,000-man pit (万人坑) and the "three flagstones" class education exhibition hall in Tientsin. After the visit, the old workers at forums talked on how they suffered as beasts of burden in the past and on their joy as masters of the country today, and encouraged the young workers to cherish the happy life of today and study hard to succeed well to the revolutionary cause. The young workers received a profound course of education and said enthusiastically, "We must bear firmly in mind the remarks of the revolutionary predecessors and strive to study well and do production work well."

A Great Harvest

After a string of political education and ideological work measures, the school attendance rose rapidly. Those young workers who had originally not participated in studies also registered for participation. Their consciousness in study was raised. Young workers Hsiao Kuo and Hsiao Liu originally did not have their hearts on their studies during class. After class, they sometimes failed to do their homework. Later, educated by their guardians in coordination, they correctly oriented their study attitude and showed more pronounced progress. Another young worker thought that as he was a senior middle school graduate, he could not reap much by going to the spare-time school. Later, under the education of the Party and League branches and his guardian, he took up studies. Once, in a lecture on wood structure, the teacher applied advanced mathematics in computation. He could not understand what was taught, and deeply felt a great loss for his not having attended the school before. Thereafter, he not only missed no class but also completed on time extracurricular assignments.

To broaden the horizons of the students, they constantly invited the people outside the school to give lectures. Once, they invited an engineer of the worksite for the new Peking Restaurant to give a special-theme lecture on "new building technique" on two occasions. Because the topic was new and rich in content, the students came to understand that with an excellent situation prevailing at home and abroad and the rapid development of construction techniques, if they did not study properly, there would be no way for them to cope with the work needs. Those who originally thought that the Housing Control Bureau was only involved with repairing work and had nothing technical to be learned changed their muddled understanding and took part in study with enthusiasm. At present, 95 percent of the young workers of the whole bureau have taken up studies.

In the past year, the spare-time school achieved gratifying results. Originally only three technical workers of the whole bureau could read the

drawings. Now over 30 persons could read or had a rough idea of the drawings. To different degrees, most of the students have raised their technical level. Through study, many young workers have made headway to a greater or lesser extent in the political and vocational fields.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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Keep A Proper Grip on Young Workers' Study Effort

by

Kung Yeh-p'ing (公冶平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 23, 1973)

Handicapped by heavy workload, staff shortage and poor facilities, the Housing Control Bureau of the Chiaotaok'ou, Tungch'eng ch'ü, Peking municipality, tried by every means to set up a workers spare-time school. A place of study was thus provided for the broad masses of workers, especially the young ones. Such an approach is worthy of being promoted.

Chairman Mao teaches us that the young people "are most willing to learn and the least conservative in thinking. This is especially so in the socialist era." Youths are in the prime of their life with a burning craving for knowledge and a need for a big intake of spiritual food. The Party and League organizations of various industrial and mining enterprises should satisfy to the full such a demand on the part of the young people. To show fervent concern for them, give them training and keep a firm and proper grip on youths' spare-time study effort is an important training and education task.

When organizing the youths to study, we must first lead them to seriously study the documents of the Party's 10th National Congress, seriously read books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and raise their Marxist-Leninist level and consciousness in two-line struggle. Only in this way can we adhere to a firm and correct political orientation, raise the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, have the courage to go against the tide and wage a resolute struggle against erroneous ideas and tendencies standing in the way of the advance of the socialist cause. Second, we must let youths read some books on literature, history and science and technique, so that they can be developed in many fields. Only with a heightened ideological-political consciousness and a certain cultural and scientific knowledge can youths give full play to the role of a new force in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The young workers must be assured of a time for study. If it is difficult to conduct a long period of concentrated study, we can adopt the method of letting water flow in an uninterrupted trickle,which serves us just as well if we study a bit every day. Time can always be squeezed out for the purpose. The key lies in matching attention to ideology with firm action. Of course, some difficulties will be encountered but they can always be overcome. This is typical of the approach adopted by the leader of the Housing Control Bureau of Chiaotaok'ou,Tungch'eng ch'ü, Peking municipality. When they were short of teachers, they adopted the method of teaching and learning from each other. Party branch members, technical personnel and old workers acted as both teachers and students. When they were short of teaching material, they compiled their own and combined teaching with improvement. The leaders

of this bureau took the lead in learning and in teaching. Under their inspiration, one difficulty after another was overcome. It is hoped that the leadership of the industrial and mining enterprises will put such a matter as the organization of youths for spare-time studies on their agenda, make a serious study of it, sum up experiences, effectively grasp such work and strive for results.

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MINORITY CADRES IN PLA

The Party Committee of A Certain Unit Under the PLA Wuhan Command Energetically Trains Minority Cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 23, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Wuhan) In accordance with Chairman Mao's five requirements for the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, the Party committee of a certain unit under the PLA Wuhan Command has energetically trained minority cadres and helped them grow rapidly into members of an army-building backbone force.

This unit is composed of fighters of many nationalities. In view of this situation, the Party committee of the unit takes as an important task the training and selection of minority cadres. For several years, they have transferred to fraternal units and areas over 500 minority cadres. At present, among the ranks of cadres in the army unit, minority cadres account for 51 percent. From office to the company unit, every unit has minority cadres. Party committees at various levels have members of minority nationalities.

In the process of training minority cadres, the Party committee of this army unit paid great attention to showing concern for their growth politically and ideologically and leading them to read and study seriously and to raise their consciousness in class struggle and two-line struggle. Party comittees at various levels held reading classes and made a point of recruiting them for participation. They constantly organized them to make contrasts between the new and the old society and between the sufferings of the past and today's happiness. the leading members of the Party committee constantly went deep into basic levels to give concrete help to the minority cadres in raising their consciousness in reading and study.

Wu T'ung-ching, chairman of the political department of a certain regiment, came from a poor Miao family and had a relatively low cultural level. He had difficulty in reading and study. The Party committee of the army unit designated a special person to give him guidance and help him sum up study experiences. With the help of the army unit Party committee and his fellow fighters, Wu T'ung-ching combined the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign with the assiduous study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and took the lead in criticizing revisionism. He raised considerably his theoretical level and his work ability. In the second half of last year, he went down to the company to stay at a selected spot. He doggedly applied the materialist theory of reflection as a guide to work and successively summed up and popularized three sets of experience of the Party branch of the First Company. This won the praise of everyone.

To help the minority cadres improve their skills, the Party committee of this unit also worked in a planned and methodical manner by having them steeled in the three great revolutionary movements and assigning them some important work, so as to improve their ability to work independently. In the

past few years, 95 percent of the minority cadres of this army unit participated in "three support and two-military" work, braved the storm and faced the world in the midst of mass struggle, stood the test of class struggle and two-line struggle and got tempered thereby.

After his promotion from regiment deputy chief of staff to deputy regiment commander, Hui cadre Yang Kuo-chung of a certain regiment was unable to work as bold as he should. The Party committee encouraged him, and constantly let him carry out assignments on his own. Early this year, this regiment was ordered to go to a certain place to carry out an assignment, and the regiment Party committee let him take complete charge of the job. Yang Kuo-chung led office cadres to go deep into the midst of company units to widely listen to mass opinions. After conducting repeated investigations and studies, he worked out a practical plan. When a new situation appeared in the process of implementing the plan, he again made timely adjustments, thus insuring the successful fulfillment of the assignment by the army unit.

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MILITIA

Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin Strengthen Militia Building

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1973)

militiamen in peking, shanghai and tientsin recently held celebration activities on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the issuing of chairman mao's great call "organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale". pledges were made to respond firmly to the call of the tenth party congress, to heighten vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war and organize the militia well so as to make greater contributions in defending the socialist motherland.

the headquarters of the capital workers' militia called a grand meeting of the representatives of one million militiamen. ni chih-fu, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and general director of the capital workers' militia headquarters, was present at the rally along with other leading members of the municipal party, government and army units. in addressing the rally, ni chih-fu summed up the experience accumulated under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in class struggle and the two-line struggle in tempering and consolidating the capital militia. he stressed the importance of arming the working class and strengthening militia building in the city, and drew up fresh requirements on this.

with industrial workers as the main body, the capital militia has grown during class struggle and the two-line struggle under the close attention of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee. chairman mao wrote an inscription for the capital militia contingent and was photographed with its representatives. this has always been a source of inspiration to the militiamen and other people. during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, the militiamen in the capital are using marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to expose and criticize the crimes committed by liu shao-chi, lin piao and other political swindlers in sabotaging militia building. they are able to implement chairman mao's revolutionary line more consciously. party committees at all levels in peking recognize more clearly the principle that the party must take care of armed forces since they summed up new experience in building the militia.

firmly bearing in mind the basic line of the party for the entire historical period of socialism, the capital militia, under the leadership of the party, takes an

active part in class struggle in society, including the struggle in the superstructure, with the people's liberation army and militiamen on peking outskirts. it has made contributions to consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. thousands of worker-militiamen do patrol duty day and night in close cooperation with the public security departments and the peking garrison to safeguard public security and defend the capital. many guard mines, railways, stations, bridges, storehouses and other important establishments in heat or cold, rain or shine, along with people's liberation army men. the people commend them for doing a good job, saying they deal blows at the class enemy and defend the revolutionary people.

following chairman mao's instructions "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony", the capital militiamen carry out mass military training in accordance with the concrete circumstances in the city and their respective units, based on the needs of future wars against aggression. with aid from the p.l.a. units stationed in peking and the peking garrison, militia organizations at all levels have trained cadres in classes and by other means to give effective command in battle. more than 50,000 battalion and company cadres and over 435,000 militiamen got such training last year. the militia battalion of the peking timber mill since 1969 has run 150 such classes for more than 7,800 people. everyone in the mill can shoot and has had combat training.

many militia organizations in shanghai called meetings of militia representatives during the past few days. once again they studied chairman mao's brilliant concepts on people's war and summed up the new experience in militia building.

the shanghai militia plays a big part in helping the working class manage the city and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. the militiamen are entrusted with the defence and patrolling of the city shoulder to shoulder with p.l.a. men. they have sent more than 1,000 militia detachments to the streets and lanes. under the unified leadership of the neighbourhood party committees, these detachments carry out propaganda among the masses, organize and arm them with mao tsetung thought and conduct face-to-face struggle against enemies. many major reactionaries have thus been brought to light. this deals a heavy blow to the class enemy and demonstrates the might of the proletarian dictatorship and consolidates such dictatorship at the grassroots.

taking part in class struggle in society, the shanghai militia took the struggle against the bourgeoisie to win over the young people as one of their important duties. with neighbourhood committee cadres, teachers, policemen, retired workers, and revolutionary parents, the militiamen

run study classes for young people on political line and revolutionary traditions so as to raise their ability to resist corruption. veteran workers are invited to recount past sufferings and the happy life today and tell revolutionary episodes. the young people make trips to exhibitions on class education, and write up the history of factories, streets, lanes and revolutionary families.

the tientsin militia in factories and mines and in people's communes on the outskirts held meetings to exchange experience. they were determined to do work in accordance with the spirit of the tenth party congress so as to strengthen militia building.

party organizations at all levels in the city take the education in ideology and political line among the militia as a matter of prime importance in strengthening militia building. they organize the militia to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, to study the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism and chairman mao's instructions on building the militia on a large scale and criticize the crimes of the lin piao anti-party clique so as to ensure the advance of militia building along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

as the young people in the militia had not experienced the class oppression and foreign aggression of the old society, the tientsin party committees often ask veteran militiamen, workers and former poor and lower-middle peasants to talk about the history of their families, factories or villages to educate the militia in class struggle and revolutionary traditions. the people's armed forces department of chihsien county on the city's outskirts, a former revolutionary base, asked militiamen who had participated in revolutionary wars to describe those revolutionary struggles.

the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place. party organizations are strengthening leadership in ideology and political line as regards militia work. this is raising the consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle of the city's militia. the militia plays an important part in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. a great number of advanced militia men and women, advanced squads, platoons and companies have come to the fore.

URBAN AND RURAL MARKETS

Chinese Urban, Rural Market Thriving

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1973)

china's urban and rural market is becoming more prosperous as the country's rapidly developing industry and agriculture supply increasing amounts of foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods.

nation-wide statistics for january-august show that state purchases were 9.5 per cent greater than for the same 1972 period, total retail sales rose 6.7 per cent, and goods in stock increased remarkably.

china had an excellent summer harvest this year after overcoming natural calamities, and industrial production has gone up steadily.

retail sales in peking, shanghai and tientsin during the january-august period increased between 8 and 13 per cent over the corresponding 1972 period.

in peking, supplies for national day are running 17 per cent more than last year. there are varying increases for 62 of the 82 major items. polyester shows an increase of 46 per cent, pork 33 per cent, eggs 20 per cent, and the number of wrist watches has more than doubled. fish, chickens, ducks, cured meat and fresh vegetables and fruit are all in ample supply.

compared with last year, national day supplies of beef in shanghai are more than double, mutton 43 per cent up, and fruit 37 per cent more. more than 70 varieties of vegetable are available.

markets in east china's hangchow city have more meat, eggs, fresh fruit, canned goods, sugar and sweets, cigarettes and wine during national day this year. the supply of eggs is up by ten per cent, and silk, batteries, enamelware, clocks and rubber shoes by 50 to 100 per cent.

central china's hunan province sold 10.7 per cent more goods during the first eight months of this year than in the same 1972 period. the provincial commercial departments provided changsha, chuchou, hengyang, hsiangtan, shaoshan and other cities and administrative regions with 25 to 100 per cent more pork, eggs, poultry and fresh fish. and the supply of cigarettes, wine, tea, fresh fruit, cakes and sweets rose anywhere from 6.7 to 84 per cent.

nineteen of the 22 production brigades have allocated part of their labour force for the water conservancy work which has never been interrupted, winter or summer. when the slack farm season set in, most of the working members went to the construction sites, levelled the fields or improved the soil.

the work was organized by the commune party committee under a unified plan drawn up on the basis of the natural conditions. it was financed by the brigades themselves out of the public accumulation funds.

the pace of the commune's water conservancy work was set by the hsiatingchia production brigade, an outstanding example in shantung province of adhering to the self-reliant spirit of the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture.

led by wang yung-hsing and chang chu-chin, secretary and deputy secretary of the party branch, the members of the brigade have worked in harmony for at least 15 years. in winter, they braved the cold weather in building water conservancy projects or terracing hilly fields. in summer they did field workor harvesting under the scorching sun and continued their conservancy work under moonlight.

one and a half million cubic metres of earth and stone work had been done and in all 1.25 million mandays were expanded. the projects included 20 reservoirs and dams, 8 wells, 120 hectares of terraced fields over dozens of hill slopes where the soil layer was increased from 3 or 4 inches to one and a half to two feet. these fields can be irrigated during dry spells and freed of water logging when there is excessive rain. despite an extremely severe six-month drought, the brigade harvested an average of 9 tons per hectare last year. it had a good wheat harvest this year, the yield of 4.35 tons per hectare showing a 20 per cent increase over last year. with fruit trees planted on the hill slopes, the brigade also gathers 1,170 tons of pears and apples every year.

encouraged by the victories of this brigade, other brigades of the hsiatingchia commune have made fast progress since the beginning of the cultural revolution in 1966. the tayuan brigade has terraced two-thirds of its fields and extended the irrigated land to 90 per cent of the total. it harvested an average of 8.95 tons per hectare last year.

things were quite different before liberation: a drought almost every year, with yield around one to two tons per hectare, and wild plants providing half a year's food every year.

freed from the exploitation and oppression of the local landlords and the reactionary kuomintang government,

the peasants began to lead a good life under the leadership of the communist party and worked with high enthusiasm. but agricultural production was limited when the local peasants, each working on small scattered plots, did not have the ability to change farming conditions.

cooperation provided better conditions for the economic growth, but manpower and materials were still not enough for larger projects. the desire to form a bigger organization become stronger.

in line with the principle of developing production and ensuring supplies, commercial workers in hunan province founded more than 3,800 production units this year to provide a great amount of cotton, hemp, tea, fish, eggs and poultry for markets.

commercial departments in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region help factories turn out special commodities for minority nationalities. shops there have 60 special counters for the minority people, double the number last year. there are also bigger increases in the quantities and varieties of commodities than any previous year. the department store in paise township this year sells 300 varieties of goods favoured by the minority people, as against 90 last year. the department store in tuan yao autonomous county has more than 3,000 embroidered straps and braided aprons, as well as cotton prints and towels, which local people like very much.

commercial workers throughout the country in preparation for national day supplies went to collect opinions on what consumers want, while exploring new sources of supply. holiday supply centres have been added and mobile carts sent to nearby factories, mines, and streets. restaurants extend service hours and add new varieties. commercial workers of the supply and marketing co-operatives in the tapieh mountains and hilly southern anhwei province carry goods by shoulder pole to the commune members.

RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Collective Efforts Help Transform Poor Hilly East China Commune

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Sept. 30, 1973)

collective efforts have created a thriving economy and improved the life of a hilly people's commune in east china where a year's harvest before liberation could feed its population for no more than six months.

located in a 15-kilometre ravine near the pohai bay on the shantung peninsula, the hsiatingchia people's commune has doubled per hectare average yield, more than trebled total income and increased per capita income nearly two and a half times since it was established 15 years ago.

the commune has 22 production brigades, embracing 53 villages and hamlets. the more than 4,000 families have just under 1,000 hectares of cultivated land and 4,600 hectares of hilly areas.

one hundred and twentyfour reservoirs, dams and other small projects have been built since 1958 to provide a total capacity of nearly two and a half million cubic metres of water. a 9680-metre-long hillside stone-faced ditch brings water from them to about 66 per cent of the total farmland.

there was immediate response and the dozens of agricultural producers' cooperatives united into a people's commune in the autumn of 1958 when chairman mao said "the people's commune is fine" during an extensive tour of the countryside. a battle against nature was started by the peasants under the leadership of the commune party committee. a transformation program was worked out that included afforestation, water control, farmland improvement and soil conservation.

in the past, crops were often devoured by the mountain torrents that swept down during the rainy seasons. now the hill slopes have been covered with trees and grass and dams and reservoirs have been built. the river has been tamed to benefit farmland on both banks. 44 pumping stations are now in operation.

autumn harvesting has already begun in the commune and all the commune members are working joyously for a new bumper harvest this year.

TIBET

More Minority People in Tibet Join Communist Party

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Sept. 30, 1973)

more than 1,550 people in lhasa in the tibet autonomous region have been admitted into the communist party of china since the beginning of last year, 88 per cent of them tibetans, monbas, huis and people of other minority nationalities.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the multi-national people have raised their political consciousness, and many activists have come forward in socialist revolution and construction. basic party organizations were set up in 90 per cent of the streets and communes of lhasa. party branches were set up in 22 of the 24 communes in the milin county far off the city.

in the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, ten of the eleven counties in the city run classes for party members or party secretaries to study philosophic works by chairman mao and works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin, including "manifesto of the communist party", "anti-duhring" and "the state and revolution". they also studied the party's basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism. basic party organizations run classes for new members on the party's traditional style of work.

educated by party organizations, the new minority nationality members constantly raise their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and promote revolution and production in all fields.

since its founding in the spring of last year, the party branch of the seteh people's commune in damshung county has organized the masses to criticize lin piao's revisionist line and raised the consciousness of the cadres and commune members in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. the number of livestock in the commune increased by 11 per cent last year despite natural calamities. the commune was cited as one of the advanced units in the county in learning from tachai, china's national pace-setter in agriculture.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Basketball Team of Chinese Compatriots and Students from Taiwan Province Residing in US Plays Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1973)

the men's basketball team of chinese compatriots and students from taiwan province now residing or studying in the united states had a friendly match with the peking team at the peking indoor stadium this afternoon in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

the peking branch of the all-china sports federation held a welcome ceremony before the match. present at the ceremony and watching the match were liao cheng-chih, lo ching-chang, tsai hsiao, lin li-yun, ma wen-po, chao cheng-hung, lien kuan, hsu yun-pei and wei ming. they met and had a cordial conversation with li nan-hui, leader of the team; c.m. chan, honorary leader of the team, and his wife, and all members of the team and their family members.

when the members of the team entered the playing arena, the 6,000 spectators warmly applauded as an expression of welcome to their fellow countrymen. the basketballers of both teams were praised by spectators for their tenacious spirit and fine skills.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Leaders Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 30, 1973)

enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the albanian people's republic, and mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers, sent a message of greetings yesterday to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the p.r.c., and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the p.r.c., most warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the full text of the message reads:

comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

comrade chu teh,
chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the p.r.c.,

comrade chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the p.r.c.,

peking

dear comrades,

it is a special pleasure and joy for us to extend, on the occasion of the great festival of the chinese people -- the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, our most ardent revolutionary greetings and most cordial and fraternal wishes to you and through you to the chinese people, the glorious communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china in the name of the albanian people, the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania.

the fraternal chinese people who, under the wise, courageous and far-sighted leadership of the c.p. of china headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade mao tsetung, have traversed a long and glorious road of struggle replete with magnificent victories. they are celebrating october 1 this year in a brilliant revolutionary atmosphere of unprecedented mobilization and enthusiasm that has swept over the entire people's china as a result of the fully successful conclusion of the proceedings of the historic tenth congress of the c.p. of china.

the triumph of the chinese revolution 24 years ago was the greatest event in the thousand-year long history of the pain-stricken chinese people, that marked for them the end of the old world of feudal-bourgeois oppression and exploitation and the beginning of the new world of socialism. this was a great revolutionary change and an event of world historic importance, which led to the new radical change of the balance of forces in favour of socialism and revolution and of the struggles of the peoples for freedom, independence and social progress.

over these 24 years, the courageous, industrious and talented chinese people, under the correct leadership of their communist party and their great leader chairman mao tsetung, determined on the road of socialism and revolution, abiding to the end by the course of self-reliance and loyally carrying into reality the light-emiting ideas of comrade mao tsetung, have always marched onward with revolutionary impetus, overcome every difficulty and obstacle, always emerged victorious over all the internal and external enemies and achieved one brilliant success after another in all fields that shock the world. today, the p.r.c. has been transformed into a powerful and prosperous socialist state with modern industry and developed socialist agriculture, with advanced science and technology, proletarian education and culture in the service of the people, and invincible defence capacity, which increases and strengthens with each passing day in the defence of the victories of revolution and socialist construction of the country, as well as of peace and security in the world.

the successful development of the great proletarian cultural revolution, launched and led personally by comrade mao tsetung, the beloved leader and teacher of the c.p. of china, and the liquidation of the treacherous clique of liu shao-chi and its revisionist line have consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and the victories of revolution and socialism in the p.r.c. and smashed to smithereens the hopes of imperialism, modern revisionism and all international reaction to seize the chinese bulwark from within. the final smashing of the anti-party clique of the renegade, traitor and conspirator lin piao and his followers and the successful conclusion of the tenth congress of the c.p. of china, the congress of unity and victory, marked a new triumph of the marxist-

leninist proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung in the struggle between two lines. they are a victory of extraordinary importance not only for the chinese people and the c.p. of china, but also for the cause of marxism-leninism and revolution the world over. they constitute a heavy telling blow at the hostile counter-revolutionary plans and activity of the internal and external enemies of china, and an exposure and failure for the anti-chinese aims of the soviet social-imperialists.

now, the entire chinese people, armed and illuminated by the marxist-leninist ideas of the great and tested strategist of the chinese revolution comrade mao tsetung, and inspired by the important documents and decisions of the tenth congress of the party, have mobilized as one to carry into effect the magnificent program adopted at this congress, that opens before them new horizons and brilliant perspectives. the multi-million working masses in people's china, who are carrying forward determinedly the class struggle and are further deepening the revolutionary struggle-criticism-transformation movement, the movement to study marxism-leninism, promote production and prepare against war, will achieve still greater successes and will make the p.r.c. still more powerful and prosperous. the correct marxist-leninist line of the c.p. of china and the magnificent achievements of the chinese people are a sure guarantee for the triumphant march of the great people's china on the road of socialism and revolution. no force on earth can stop this historic march. in face of the colossus of china, every enemy will break his neck, and any attempt of the imperialists, social-imperialists and various reactionaries to weaken it in the least will fail with shame as until now.

the people's republic of china enjoys today a great increasing prestige and authority on the international arena. it constitutes a decisive factor in the positive development of all the world events and with its principled and consistent foreign policy serves the cause of peace and general security. the sovereign, freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples and countries love and respect the p.r.c. because in her they see a great loyal and sincere friend, the most powerful defender of their just cause, an invincible fortress of socialism and revolution and a determined fighter against the hegemonic policy which the u.s imperialists and the soviet social-imperialists follow in the world today.

the albanian people, as close and inseparable comrade-in-arms of the chinese people, rejoice immeasurably at all their victories. the revolutionary fraternal friendship, the close cooperation in all fields and the unbreakable monolithic unity binding our two peoples, parties and countries are being further strengthened and steeled with every passing day on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and in the common struggle against the same enemies, u.s.-led imperialism, modern

revisionism with the soviet social-imperialist clique at the head and world reaction, and for the triumph of the cause of socialism, revolution and marxism-leninism. the albanian-chinese militant friendship will flourish through the centuries. it has stood all tests and no force on earth will shake in the least its granite-like foundation.

once more expressing the feelings of the great revolutionary friendship and of our deep respect for the heroic chinese people, their glorious communist party and the most beloved friend of the albanian people, chairman mao tsetung, we wish wholeheartedly the sister p.r.c. achieve new and ever greater victories on the road of socialism and communism.

may the relations of militant friendship and close and fraternal cooperation between our two peoples, two parties and two countries strengthen and develop ever more.

enver hoxha
first secretary of the c.c. of the
albanian party of labour

haxhi lleshi
president of the presidium of the people's
assembly of the people's republic of
albania

mehmet shehu
chairman of the council of ministers
of the people's republic of albania

tirana, september 29, 1973.

Chinese Ambassador Gives National Day Reception in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 30, 1973)

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, gave a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania; and mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the p.r.a., were present at the reception.

the reception was attended by other albanian party and government leaders abdyl kellezi, adil carcani, beqir balluku, haki toska, hysni kapo, koco theodhosi, manush myftiu, ramiz alia, rita marko, spiro koleka, petrit dume, pilo peristerc, piro dodbiba and xhafer spahiu; shefqet peci, vice-president of the presidium of the people's assembly; petro dode, secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour; iljaz reka, chairman of the people's assembly; members of the a.p.l. central committee; members of the presidium of the people's assembly; goverrment ministers; as well as representatives of mass organizations and the people's army.

also present on the occasion were yeh chih-chiang, head of the chinese metallurgical workgroup and vice-minister of metallurgical industry of china; chu chih-chuan and ni chih-chin, leader and deputy leader of the chinese athletic team; representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel working in albania; as well as chinese and albanian representatives of the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in albania were also present.

beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, made a speech at the reception.

in the name of the albanian people, of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, of the presidium of the people's assembly and of the government of the people's republic of albania, balluku extended holiday greetings to the chinese people, the chinese communist party, the chinese government and chairman mao tsetung.

he said: "only 24 years have elapsed since the proclamation of the people's republic of china, but the great chinese people, implementing loyally and firmly the correct marxist-leninist line of the communist party of china and carrying out the teachings of their outstanding leader and the great marxist-leninist chairman mao tsetung, have traversed during these years a glorious road and have achieved great victories of historic importance in all fields of the revolution and socialist construction of the country." he said: "china has become more powerful as a result of the great proletarian cultural revolution launched and led personally by chairman mao tsetung."

balluku said: "the 10th congress of the chinese communist party is not only an outstanding event for the chinese people, but also for all the revolutionary forces in the world, and for all those fighting against imperialism

and social-imperialism and for freedom and national independence. this congress has summed up the struggles and victories of the chinese party and people since the 9th congress. in this period, thanks to successful development of the struggle between two lines, a decisive victory has been achieved in the great proletarian cultural revolution. the marxist-leninist revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung has triumphed over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi, and completely exposed and smashed the lin piao anti-party clique, the covert and dangerous enemy of the chinese party and people. all these have led to the further strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat in china and of the leading role of the party, and at the same time, dealt another heavy blow to those who dreamed that china would deviate from the road of socialism and head for revisionism."

speaking of the present international situation, balluku said: "the present world situation is favourable to the struggles of the world's people, but unfavourable to imperialism, social-imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. the world people are fighting resolutely against the imperialist and social-imperialist policy of aggression, oppression and hegemony, and have achieved great victories. under the pressure of this struggle, the two superpowers are trying by every means to preserve the hegemonic positions in their spheres of influence."

balluku said: "the albanian people, inspired by the recent speeches of comrade enver hoxha and the decisions of the fourth plenary session of the central committee of the party, are in steel-like unity with the party and standing proudly on their feet. they are carrying on the revolution and marching steadfastly on the road of socialist construction under the conditions of the imperialist-revisionist encirclement."

balluku said in conclusion: "a deep revolutionary friendship and a close and all-round cooperation exist between our two peoples, two parties and two countries. this is a friendship based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, a friendship of the peoples, a friendship born, reared and tempered in fierce battles against the same enemies, a friendship forged by our two parties and our beloved leaders comrades enver hoxha and mao tsetung. the albanian-chinese friendship will live and prosper through centuries for the good of our two fraternal peoples and countries, and for the good of the revolution and socialism in the world".

ambassador liu chen-hua, speaking before comrade balluku, said: "during the 24 years, the chinese people, led by their great leader chairman mao and the communist party of china, have achieved great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction." "now all the chinese people are seriously studying the documents

of the 10th national congress of the party, and are determined to realize in an all-round way all the tasks set forth in the 10th congress."

he said: "we are glad to see that the heroic albanian people, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour with the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha at the head, have persevered in the fight against imperialism and revisionism and in support to the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries in the international arena. while at home, they are consistently following the socialist road, turning albania from a poor and backward country into a socialist country with a modern industry, a collectivized agriculture, and with a developed science and culture. now, the albanian people, imbued with the spirit of the 6th congress of the albanian party of labour and the party central committee's fourth plenum, have developed in depth the revolutionization movement and scored great successes. socialist albania is flourishing and strengthening with every passing day."

ambassador liu chen-hua said in conclusion: "the two peoples of china and albania are close comrades-in-arms fighting side by side. in the struggle against the common enemies and in the socialist revolution and socialist construction we support each other, inspire each other and learn from each other, and are bound with a deep militant friendship. this friendship has been forged personally by comrades mao tsetung and enver hoxha, and is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. that is why it is invincible and eternal."

at the reception, which was marked by a warm and friendly atmosphere throughout, the comrades-in-arms of the two countries repeatedly toasted to the continuous strengthening of the revolutionary friendship between the two peoples and to the health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung.

Albanian Paper Warmly Greets 24th Anniversary of Founding of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 30, 1973)

the albanian paper "zeri i popullit" carries an editorial today warmly greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the editorial says: "the chinese people celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china at a time when the great proletarian cultural revolution has been crowned with success and in the brilliant situation of the successful conclusion of the 10th national congress of the communist party of china. these two important events in the life of the chinese party and people marked the triumph of the marxist-leninist revolutionary line and the thought of the great and tested leader chairman mao tsetung over the bourgeois-revisionist line of the liu shao-chi renegade clique and the liquidation of the anti-party clique with bourgeois careerist, conspirator, double-dealer and traitor lin piao as its chieftain. the triumph of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the successful realization of the line of the 9th congress as well as the historic decisions of the 10th congress of the communist party of china, defended and consolidated further the victory of october 1, 1949, and further strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat."

the editorial says: "the great people's china, following a peace-loving, anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist policy, has established and is establishing her relations with all states, big and small, on the basis of the principles of complete equality, independence, respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs and mutual benefit. with her correct principled and revolutionary policy, she has defended and is defending determinedly the rights of the peoples and the real international security against the policy of dictate, fraud and hegemonism followed by u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism."

the editorial says: "the friendship binding our two parties, peoples and countries is a sincere fraternal friendship based on the unflinching foundations of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and forged in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and international reaction."

it says in conclusion: "the albanian people, comrades-in-arms of the fraternal chinese people, will as always stand alongside them in any circumstance in the struggle for the construction of socialism, for the triumph of marxism-leninism and for the good of the great cause of revolution, socialism and communism, and against the common enemies -- the two imperialist superpowers and reaction."

Premier Chou En-lai Meets New Albanian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1973)

premier chou en-lai this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with behar shtylla, new ambassador of the people's republic of albania to china, and his wife.

counsellor jovan andoni of the albanian embassy in peking and his wife were present on the occasion.

also present were deputy director tien tseng-pei of the soviet union and east european affairs department and deputy director chu chuan-hsien of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, as well as fan cheng-tso and hsu yueh-ho.

NPC Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien Meets Albanian Friendship Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1973)

hsu hsiang-chien, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the albanian friendship visiting group led by spiro cavo, secretary of saranda regional committee of the albanian party of labour.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla was present on the occasion.

also present were yang kung-su and kung hsiao, leading members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

Chinese Football Team B Leaves for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1973)

the chinese football team b led by tsao szu-hui left here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to albania.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgium-China Association Organises Film Show in Celebration of China's National Day

(NCNA-English Brussels, Sept. 30, 1973)

belgium-china association organised a film show here yesterday in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

attending the film show were president rene dekkers, vice-president jean nihon and secretary-general serge pairoux of the association, as well as some 600 belgian friends.

chinese ambassador to belgium li lien-pi was also present by invitation.

in his remarks, dekkers warmly congratulated the chinese people on the great victories achieved by them under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. li lien-pi in his speech expressed the hope that friendly relations between the two countries and peoples be further developed.

"the red flag of ta-ching" and other chinese documentary films were shown to the guests.

CHINA AND CANADA

Liu Hsiang-ping Meets Head of Canadian Scientific Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1973)

liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly talk with honourable jeanne sauve, head of the canadian scientific delegation and minister of state for science and technology.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned of the ministry of public health, including chen hai-feng and hsu shou-jen.

canadian ambassador to china c.j. small was also present.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Association Gives Reception to Mark Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Havana, Sept. 30, 1973)

a reception to mark the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was held by the cuba-china friendship association here on september 27.

among those present on the occasion were herminio garcia lazo, cuban vice-minister of foreign trade; baldomero alvarez rios, president of the cuba-china friendship association; arturo espinoza, vice-president of the cuban institute for friendship with other peoples; and ana maria gonzales, director of the department of asia of the cuban foreign ministry.

chinese ambassador to cuba chang te-chun and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present. also present were chinese residents in cuba.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Chinese Foreign Minister Informs Republic of Guinea-Bissau of China's Decision to Recognize It

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1973)

chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to victor saude maria, commissioner of state for external relations of the republic of guinea-bissau, extending warm congratulations to him and informing him that the government of the people's republic of china has decided to recognize the republic of guinea-bissau. the message reads:

his excellency victor saude maria, commissioner of state for external relations of the republic of guinea-bissau,

conakry

happy to learn of the proclamation of the founding of the republic of guinea-bissau, i have the honour to extend warm congratulations to your excellency and to inform you that the government of the people's republic of china has

decided to recognize the republic of guinea-bissau. i believe that the militant friendship and the friendly relations and cooperation between china and guinea-bissau will develop daily in our common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

chi peng-fei,
minister of foreign affairs of
the people's republic of china
peking, september 30, 1973

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Founding of Republic of Guinea-Bissau

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to luis cabral, president of the council of state, and francisco mendes, chairman of the council of commissioners of state, of the republic of guinea-bissau, warmly greeting the founding of the republic of guinea-bissau. the message reads:

his excellency luis cabral, president of the council of state of the republic of guinea-bissau,
his excellency francisco mendes, chairman of the council of commissioners of state of the republic of guinea-bissau,

conakry

on the occasion of the proclamation of the founding of the republic of guinea-bissau, i wish to extend warm congratulations to your excellencies and, through you, to the government and people of the republic of guinea-bissau on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people.

the birth of the republic of guinea-bissau is a momentous victory won by her people in their long and persistent armed struggle waged under the leadership of the african party for independence of guinea and cape verde against imperialism and colonialism and represents a new milestone in the struggle for the national liberation of guinea-bissau. we are convinced that, so long as the people of guinea-bissau strengthen their unity and persist in armed struggle, they will certainly be able to drive out all the portuguese colonialists and win the new victory of liberating the entire territory of the country. as in

the past, the chinese government and people will firmly support the government and people of guinea-bissau in their just struggle.

may the people of guinea-bissau win still greater successes in liberating the entire territory of the country, eradicating the colonialist forces and attaining national independence.

may the militant friendship between the peoples of china and guinea-bissau grow daily.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, september 30, 1973

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Greets Founding of Republic of Guinea-Bissau

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 1, 1973)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today, greeting the founding of the republic of guinea (bissau). the editorial reads:

on september 24, the national people's assembly of guinea (bissau) solemnly proclaimed the formal founding of the republic of guinea (bissau). this is an important victory won by the guinean (bissau) people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and a new milestone in their national liberation struggle. the chinese people express warm congratulations to the guinean (bissau) people.

to smash the fetters of portuguese colonialist domination, the heroic guinean (bissau) people have waged a long and dauntless struggle. under the leadership of the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde, they have launched a hard and bitter armed struggle from 1963 on, holding aloft the banner of national independence, and have liberated more than two-thirds of the territory and one half of the population of the country. the founding of the republic of guinea (bissau) was proclaimed at the time when the armed struggle won important victory. it will certainly encourage the guinean (bissau) people to march forward in victory and to strive for the liberation of the entire territory, elimination of colonialist influence and construction of their own country.

armed struggles for national independence are surging forward vigorously in the vast areas of africa. the organisation of african unity has pointed out repeatedly that armed struggle is the only way for the african people to win national independence. the republic founded by the people of guinea (bissau) in the course of their armed struggle is a powerful support to the people of mozambique, angola, zimbabwe, azania, namibia and spanish sahara who are waging a national liberation struggle.

however, imperialism and colonialism are not reconciled to their defeat in africa. the assassination of amilcar cabral, general secretary of the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde, by international imperialism and the portuguese colonialist aggressor last january represented the frenzied desperation of the enemy. the portuguese colonialists will surely carry out frantic sabotage and harassment against the new-born republic of guinea (bissau). neo-colonialism of all shades and hues and expansionism are intensifying their aggression, subversion, control, interference, and bullying against the african countries. nevertheless, all this can only arouse stronger indignation among the people of guinea (bissau) and other african countries who will carry the struggle against imperialism and colonialism through to the end. the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao has pointed out, "the chinese people regard victory in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of asia, africa and latin america as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles." we are deeply convinced that the people of guinea (bissau) under the leadership of the government of the republic will win greater victories through strengthening unity, heightening their vigilance and persevering in armed struggle.

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Calls on Leaders of Guinea-Bissau

(NCNA-English Conakry, Sept. 30, 1973)

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua called on here today luis cabral, president of the council of state of guinea-bissau, francisco mendes, chairman of the council of commissioners of state, and victor saude maria, commissioner of state for external relations.

the chinese ambassador handed to president cabral a message from premier chou en-lai, warmly greeting the

founding of the republic of guinea-bissau and a cable from foreign minister chi peng-fei to commissioner saude maria on the chinese government's recognition of the republic of guinea-bissau.

they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Premier Chou En-lai Meets First Icelandic Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1973)

premier chou en-lai this evening met and had a friendly talk with sigurdur bjarnason, first ambassador to china of the republic of iceland, and his wife.

present were assistant-foreign minister wang hai-jung, director of the west european affairs department wang tung and deputy director of the protocol department chu chuan-hsien of the foreign ministry, and tang wen-sheng.

CHINA AND IRAN

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Iranian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1973)

premier chou en-lai met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with dr. m. eghbal, chairman of board and general managing director of the national iranian oil company, his wife and his party.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram was present on the occasion.

present were kang shih-en and chang wen-pin, leading members of the ministry of fuel and chemical industries, and tou ping-wen, hsi yeh-sheng, lin ai-li and hua li-ming.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Tokyo Cocktail Party Celebrates Anniversary of Normalization of Japan-China Relations

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 29, 1973)

japanese friends of various circles held a big cocktail party here this evening in warm celebration of the first anniversary of the normalization of japan-china relations. 1,500 people attended the party.

the cocktail party was sponsored by aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the dietmen's league for japan-china friendship and chairman of the japan association for the promotion of international trade; shigesaburo maeo, speaker of the house of representatives; kenzo kono, president of the house of councillors; makoto ichiawa, representative member of the liaison council of the national movement for japan-china friendship; yoshihiro inayama, chairman of the japan-china economic association; jisaku eguchi, chairman of the japan-china fishery association; kaheita okazaki, representative of the japan-china memorandum trade office; yoshihisa kajitani, representative of the national council for normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations; hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; and tadashi yaoita, chairman of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association. all except shigesaburo maeo and makoto ichikawa attended the party.

among those present were takeo miki, deputy prime minister and acting prime minister; yasoichi mori, vice-president of the house of councillors; and tomomi narita, chairman of the japan socialist party.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and other officials of the chinese embassy, the visiting chinese economic and trade friendship delegation led by liu hsi-wen, and other chinese missions now visiting tokyo were present at the party.

chen kun-wang, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, was among the guests.

the rostrum was bedecked with the national flags of japan and china.

speaking at the party, takeo miki said that the normalization of japan-china relations meant a change in japan's policy towards china and "cold war diplomacy".

in the course of bringing about the normalization of japan-china relations, miki said, great efforts were

made by forerunners among the japanese people mr. tatsunosuke takasaki, mr. kenzo matsumura and many others. to them i pay my respect. their goodwill and enthusiasm had converged into a great historic current. the resolute decision to normalize relations between japan and china made by prime minister tanaka last september was also based on this great historic current.

miki said that the chinese leaders' determination to restore diplomatic relations with japan was also an important factor in the normalization of relations between the two countries.

the establishment of diplomatic relations is only a starting point in japan-china relations and we cannot stop where we are. the japanese government is now working for the conclusion of specific business agreements. we are willing to carry out honestly the spirit and principles of japan-china joint statement so as to solve these questions.

miki said that the japanese government will work for laying a solid foundation for mutual trust and friendship between japan and china and for making contributions jointly with china to peace in the asian and pacific regions. he expressed the hope that non-governmental friendly contacts between the two countries will be further promoted so as to increase genuine mutual understanding.

kenzo kono said in his speech that the daily increasing interchange between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural, athletic and other fields in the past year was the result of the establishment of japan-china diplomatic relations. it can be expected that exchanges between the people of the two countries will further develop.

kono stressed that now it is no longer the time to talk about japan-china friendship, but the time to take action. it is necessary to blaze through practice the path to genuine realization of japan-china friendship from generation to generation. he expressed the belief that unshakeable agreements will be reached on various questions through frank consultations between the two governments. should there be an attempt to reverse the normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations, he said, it would only be a last ditch struggle running counter to the mighty current of the time and will finally become bubbles. there is no doubt about this, he added.

concluding his speech, kono pledged to work with greater effort for the establishment of unbreakable friendship between japan and china.

aiichiro fujiyama said in his speech that it is worthy to be rejoiced that in the past year japan

and china have built the foundation of friendship on the basis of mutual understanding.

fujiyama said that the seed of friendship and amity sown by the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations should be well cultivated. we pledge to continue our efforts for the conclusion of a treaty of friendship and peace between japan and china.

proposing a toast, kenzo nakajima wished further development of japan-china friendship in the year to come and wished friendship from generation to generation between the two peoples.

chinese ambassador chen chu said that the party today fully shows that the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and japan fully conforms to the desire and fundamental interests of the two peoples.

he recalled that prime minister tanaka visited china at the invitation of premier chou en-lai. through joint efforts and friendly talks between the two sides, the two governments issued the joint statement of historic significance and realized normalization of china-japan relations. this was a restoration and development of the 2,000-year traditional friendship between china and japan and opened a new page in the history of china-japan relations. he expressed admiration for the outstanding far-sightedness and resolute spirit of prime minister tanaka and foreign minister ohira in handling the question of china-japan relations. with great gratitude, he said, we will never forget all the japanese friends who have for many years made efforts for and contributions to the promotion of japan-china friendship and normalization of relations between the two countries.

referring to the new progress in friendly good-neighbour relations between china and japan in the past year since the normalization of relations, chen chu expressed the belief that friendship between the two countries and two peoples has wide prospects.

chen chu said: our efforts in the past year were only a good beginning to the great cause of china-japan friendship. the task is still weighty and the road is still long and we pin more hopes on the future. the two sides still have many things to do to consolidate and develop the friendly good-neighbour relations between china and japan and to make the two peoples friends from generation to generation. we hope that our two sides, governmental and non-governmental, old and new friends, will make joint efforts in various phases of china-japan relations, carry out the spirit and principles of the joint statement of the two governments and write chapter by chapter the history of china-japan friendship so as to benefit the people

of our two countries and to continue to contribute to the improvement of the situation in the asian-pacific regions and the defence of world peace.

their speeches were punctuated with stormy applause.

the party was permeated with an atmosphere of warm friendship. hosts and guests repeatedly toasted to the continuous development of friendly good-neighbour relations between china and japan and to lasting friendship between the two peoples.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Leaders Greet Chinese Leaders on Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1973)

kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and kim il, premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, today sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china; tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china; chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china; and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending warmest greetings on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

comrade mao tsetung
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china

comrade tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

comrade chu teh
chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china

comrade chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking,

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we, in the name of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the central people's committee and the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, and the entire korean people, extend warmest greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people.

having victoriously carried out the great chinese revolution and founded the people's republic of china, the industrious and brave chinese people, under the wise leadership of the communist party of china led by comrade mao tsetung, have in the past 24 years smashed all intrigues of the enemies in the country and abroad, won glorious achievements in socialist revolution and construction and built an increasingly thriving and prosperous mighty socialist power on the poor and backward land of china.

the successes won by the chinese people in recent years in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in criticizing lin piao and rectifying style of work have consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevented the restoration of capitalism, strengthened the political and ideological unity of the whole party and the entire people and created a new upsurge in socialist construction.

today, the people's republic of china has become a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force giving active support to the national liberation movement and revolutionary struggle of the oppressed peoples and her international status is more consolidated and higher daily.

the korean people always sincerely rejoice over the great achievements in revolution and construction made by the chinese people, their close comrades-in-arms and brothers, and extend them warm congratulations.

we are very pleased to see that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two governments and two peoples of korea and china cemented in blood in the protracted arduous revolutionary struggle against their common enemies are developing in depth with each passing day.

the korean people will continue to hold aloft the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the anti-imperialist revolutionary banner and make every effort to strengthen the militant friendship and solidarity of the korean and chinese people, and will fight shoulder to shoulder and march forward hand in hand together with the fraternal chinese people in the joint struggle against imperialism and for victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

we express whole-heartedly the wish that the fraternal chinese people will win greater victories in strengthening in an all-round way the state power and in the sacred struggle for the liberation of taiwan by bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of independence and initiative and self-reliance and thoroughly carrying out the political line and militant tasks put forth at the tenth national congress of the communist party of china.

kim il sung
general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea

kim il
premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea

pyongyang, september 30, 1973

Chinese National Day Celebrated in Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 29, 1973)

a banquet to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china was held in okryu hall here today by the korean society for cultural relations with foreign countries and the korean-china friendship association.

the banquet was attended by choe jae u, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the administrative council, kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance, kim yong sun, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korean society for cultural relations with foreign countries, and leading members of various departments.

present at the banquet on invitation were chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan, the chinese friendly visiting group, members of the delegation of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, and chinese engineering and technical personnel and students now working or studying in korea.

kim yong sun and li yun-chuan spoke at the banquet.

kim yong sun in his speech extended the warmest congratulation to the people's republic of china on the 24th anniversary of its founding. he said, "our people are elated at and encouraged by the numerous achievements which have been made by fraternal china and which we regard as our own. he heartily wish the fraternal chinese people bigger victories in their struggle to accomplish the programmatic missions put forth by the tenth national congress of the chinese communist party."

he said, "the traditional friendship and militant solidarity between the korean and chinese peoples, founded personally by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, are being further consolidated and developed day by day in the course of the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of our common cause of socialism."

li yun-chuan in his speech heartily thanked the korean society for cultural relations with foreign countries and the korean-chinese friendship association for the banquet they arranged in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. he enthusiastically praised the outstanding successes achieved by the korean people in socialist revolution and on various fronts of socialist construction under the brilliant leadership of president kim il sung and the workers' party of korea.

li yun-chuan said, "on june 23 this year, president kim il sung put forth the five-point programme which points out the correct way towards the independent and peaceful reunification of korea and reflects the common desire of the entire korean people. the chinese government and people firmly support it. we are convinced that the heroic korean people can certainly surmount obstacles on their road of advance and realize their sacred national aspirations."

he said, "china and korea are close neighbours whose mountains and waters are linked with each other. the people of the two countries are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. we are glad to see that our friendship and solidarity founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism are being strengthened and developed with each passing day."

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of warm friendship and solidarity from beginning to end.

yesterday evening, major general kim poong sop, senior member of the korean-chinese side of the korean military armistice commission, held a banquet celebrating the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

on the same day, the taekam korea-china friendship cooperative farm invited staff members of the chinese embassy to a party celebrating the chinese national day.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Guests Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1973)

a delegation of the mexican ministry of public education and the oaxaca institute of social investigation and integration headed by gloria ruiz de bravo ahaja, director general of the institute of social investigation and integration of the state of oaxaca and wife of the minister of public education, arrived in peking by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by hsiung hsiang-hui, former chinese ambassador to mexico, and his wife chen hsiao-hua, and leading members of departments concerned hu shou-hsin, sheng li-hua, shen yun-ao and lin chen.

present were mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and members of the mexican embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Leaders Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1973)

nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the communist party of romania and president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania, and ion gheorghe maurer, chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the p.r.c., and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the p.r.c., most cordially greeting the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the full text of the message reads as follows:

comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

comrade chu teh,
chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china,

comrade chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

dear comrades,

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we send warm and comradely regards and the sincerest greetings to you, to the chinese communist party, the national people's congress, the state council of the people's republic of china and the chinese people on behalf of the communist party of romania, the state council and the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania and the romanian people, as well as in our own name.

the founding of the people's republic of china is an event of tremendous world historic significance which has a far-reaching influence on the struggle against imperialism and the reactionaries and for independence, socialism and peace. it is a brilliant fruit of the protracted revolutionary struggle waged by the chinese people for national and social liberation under the leadership of the chinese communist party, and has opened a broad prospect for the chinese people in displaying their creativeness for socialism and communism.

under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung, the industrious and talented chinese people have, with their diligent work, brought about a profound revolutionary transformation in the chinese society, and have made great progress in the development of industry, agriculture, sciences and technology, and in the improvement of the living standard of the chinese people year by year. the romanian people sincerely rejoice over these victories and wish the chinese people new and greater successes in the great cause of socialist construction under way in people's china.

the romanian communist party, the government of the socialist republic of romania and the entire romanian people highly treasure the friendship between romania and china based on the principles of mutual respect and confidence, marxism-leninism and socialist internationalism. we are happy to see that the relationship of multilateral cooperation and assistance between our two parties, two countries and two peoples is developing incessantly. we would like to avail ourselves of this opportunity

to express our confidence that this relationship will be expanded and consolidated in the future so as to benefit our two peoples and the struggle against imperialism and for the cause of world peace and socialism.

nicolae ceausescu,
general secretary of the communist party of romania
and president of the state council of the socialist
republic of romania

ion gheorghe maurer,
chairman of the council of ministers of the
socialist republic of romania

Bucharest Reception Marks Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 29, 1973)

the romanian institute for cultural relations with foreign countries and the romanian-chinese friendship association gave a reception here yesterday in warm celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

present at the reception were gheorghe necula, vice-chairman of the grand national assembly; dumitru joitza, first vice-chairman of the people's council of bucharest city; andrei vela, vice-president of the institute for cultural relations with foreign countries; and chivu stoica, chairman of the romanian-chinese friendship association.

present at the reception were also chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

comrade chivu stoica and ambassador li ting-chuan spoke at the reception.

comrade chivu stoica first of all extended warm festival greetings to the chinese people. he said: "the tenth national congress of the communist party of china made an excellent summary of the achievements of the chinese people in all fields and set forth general policies and tasks for the cause of socialist construction of the people's republic of china."

he said that the romanian people cherish warm friendship for the chinese people and have been following with feelings of fraternal and internationalist solidarity their heroic struggle for liberation in the past and their vast-scale construction after victory. the romanian people are glad of all the successes people's china has won in the building

of a socialist and prosperous china -- the people's republic of china -- under the leadership of the communist party of china with chairman mao tsetung at the head. he said: "the romanian communist party and the government of the romanian socialist republic highly assess the relations of friendly cooperation and solidarity between our two parties and two countries."

in his speech, ambassador li ting-chuan said: "the fraternal romanian people, under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, have adhered to the principles of independent development in keeping with their own will and aspirations and hard work for the prosperity of their country, overcome many difficulties and won important successes in the cause of socialist construction. the romanian people, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, have fought resolutely against imperialist aggression and interference, hegemonism and power politics. they always stand for equality of all countries, big or small, and are engaged in ceaseless struggles to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty. all this commands our admiration."

he said that the peoples of the two countries have showed sympathy with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and in socialist construction. in recent years, the revolutionary friendship between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples, which is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, has been developing with every passing day. we are convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation will be further developed and strengthened.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

on september 27, chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan and staff members of the chinese embassy made a special trip to ialomita county to have a friendly meeting with members of the romanian-chinese friendship agricultural cooperative to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Romanian Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1973)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the romanian journalists' delegation led by ion cumpanasu, director of the general bureau of information and publication.

present on the occasion were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu, minister-counsellor ion dorobantu of the romanian embassy in peking and peking-based correspondent of the "scinteia" and the romania news agency ilie tecuta.

also present were lu ying and wang yi, leading members of the "people's daily", teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, chin chao, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, chen han-po, a leading member of the state publishing administration, and peng hua, director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

Romanian National Women's Volleyball Team in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 30, 1973)

the romanian national women's volleyball team played friendly matches with the chinese national women's volleyball team and the kiangsu provincial women's volleyball team in the course of its visit to nanking.

watching the matches were chiang ko, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, wang nai-ching, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, liu ching, vice-chairman of the provincial physical culture and sports committee, and leading members of local departments concerned.

the spectators praised the fine performance put up by the volleyballers of both countries. the romanian team defeated the kiangsu team 3:0 and lost to the chinese national team 0:3.

the romanian guests arrived here on september 25, and were honoured at a banquet the following evening given by the provincial physical culture and sports committee.

chiang ko was among those present at the banquet. at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, hosts and guests toasted the constant strengthening of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

during their stay in nanking, the romanian comrades visited the yangtze river bridge and places of historical interest and attended a theatrical performance by children.

the romanian women's volleyball team left nanking for peking yesterday.

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua, Chairman of Chinese Delegation to UN, Arrives in New York

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 30, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice foreign minister, and his party arrived in new york by air this afternoon.

welcoming them at the new york airport were albanian foreign minister nesti nase, albanian vice foreign minister reiz malile, albanian permanent representative to the united nations rako naco, counsellor of the albanian mission to the united nations petraq pojani and permanent observer of the democratic people's republic of korea to the united nations kwon min jun.

also present at the airport were huang hua, vice chairman; chuang yen, wang jun-sheng, ling ching, representatives; and other members of the chinese delegation.

tang ming-chao, under-secretary-general of the united nations, and mohamed tabiti, u.n. assistant chief of protocol, were also present.

CHINA AND US

Kissinger Meets with Huang Chen

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 29, 1973)

dr. henry kissinger, u.s. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, met and had a talk with huang chen, head of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the u.s., in washington this morning.

US Secretary of State Meets Chinese Librarians' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1973)

dr. henry kissinger, u.s. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, met and had a friendly conversation with the chinese librarians' delegation headed by liu chi-ping at the white house yesterday, according to a washington report.

present on the occasion on the u.s. side were arthur hummel jr, acting assistant secretary for east asian and pacific affairs; and winston lord and richard solomon, staff members on the national security council of the white house.

ma pei-chiang, official of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states of america, was also present.

the chinese librarians' delegation arrived in washington d.c. on september 28 for a specialized study tour of the united states.

American Friends and Chinese Residents in US Celebrate China's National Day

(NCNA-English New York, Sept. 30, 1973)

the u.s.-china people's friendship association in new york and chinese residents of various circles in the u.s.a. jointly held a rally here this afternoon to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

american friends from various circles and chinese residents in the u.s.a., totalling exceeding 2,200, attended the rally.

counsellor chang ying and other officials of china's permanent delegation to the united nations were present on invitation.

speaking at the rally, phyllis horner, representative of the u.s.-china people's friendship association in new york, warmly congratulated the chinese people on their achievements in building a self-reliant socialist country. she praised the principles of china's foreign policy and believed that the american and chinese people have much to learn from each other. "the friendship between our peoples will continue to grow and be strengthened in the coming years", she said.

dr. arthur galston, noted biologist at yale university, told the rally what his wife, daughter and himself had seen during their several weeks' stay in the "lukouchiao" people's commune, peking, during their visit to china. he showed some lantern slides he photographed during his visit. the audience showed great interest in his speech and lantern slides.

in his speech at the rally, kenneth mei, representative of chinese residents in new york, expressed the hope that the chinese residents in u.s. will further strengthen their unity. all patriots belong to one big family whether they come forward early or late, he said. he hoped that they will make contributions to the promotion of friendship between the chinese and american people, the liberation of taiwan and the unification of the fatherland.

amid warm applause, carmalita hinton, daughter of the famous american writer william hinton, read out at the rally a telegram of greetings sent by the rally to chairman mao tsetung, acting president tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai.

chinese residents in new york gave artistic performances at the rally. the rally also organised an exhibition, showing all kinds of souvenirs and pictures depicting the new features of the motherland brought back from peking

by the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the people's republic of china residing in the u.s. after taking part in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

recently, "american-chinese people's friendship week" or other activities in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china were organised by local u.s.-china people's friendship associations or chinese residents in san francisco, los angeles, chicago, boston, detroit, princeton, stony brook, philadelphia, baltimore, seattle and honolulu. american scholar of chinese origin dr. chen-ning yang and other personages back from visits to china were invited to address local celebration meetings.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DRVN Party, State Leaders Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1973)

ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam, le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the d.r.v.n., and pham van dong, premier of the government of the d.r.v.n., today sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, greeting most warmly the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the message reads in full as follows:

comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china,

comrade chu teh,
chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china,

comrade chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

dear comrades:

on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, we, on behalf of the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party, the national assembly and government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and in our own name, extend to you and, through you, to the chinese communist party, the national people's congress and government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people our warmest greetings.

over the past 24 years, under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by the esteemed chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people, by giving full play to their glorious revolutionary tradition, the will of attaining national prosperity and strength through self-reliance and the spirit of hard struggle, have repeatedly achieved great successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction. today, the people's republic of china has become a powerful socialist country with an all sidedly developing national economy, mighty national defence forces, advanced culture, science and technology and steadily improving people's livelihood.

with their splendid achievements, the chinese people have made positive contributions to the strengthening of the forces of struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. the important position of the people's republic of china in the international arena is rising daily.

the vietnamese people greatly rejoice at these great victories of chinese people and sincerely wish them, under the inspiration of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china, continuing progress and still greater successes in the cause of building the powerful and prosperous people's republic of china so as to make due contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the world people.

in the whole process of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and socialist construction in the past, and in the hard and sure-to-be-victorious revolutionary struggle in the new stage now, the communist party, the government and the people of china have with high enthusiasm consistently rendered

us powerful support, tremendous and effective assistance. we take this opportunity to extend to the communist party of china, the national people's congress and the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people our sincere and deep thanks for such extremely valuable support and assistance.

the profound friendship of "both comrades and brothers" between our two people based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism has further developed, which is marked by the successful friendly visit to the people's republic of china by the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam not long ago.

following the teachings of the beloved president ho chi minh and for the interests of our two people and the revolutionary cause of the world people, the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese people will, as always, do their utmost to foster the great friendship and militant solidarity between the vietnamese and chinese people and make them indestructible and everlasting.

ton duc thang
president of the democratic republic of viet nam

le duan
first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party

truong chinh
chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam

pham van dong
premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam

hanoi, september 30, 1973

President Nguyen Huu Tho, President Huynh Tan Phat Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 30, 1973)

nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, sent a message on september 29 to mao tsetung, chairman of the

central committee of the chinese communist party, tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending the warmest greetings on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

his excellency chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the chinese communist party,

his excellency acting chairman tung pi-wu of the people's republic of china,

his excellency chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china,

his excellency premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china,

peking

on the occasion of the 24th national day of the people's republic of china, we, on behalf of the people, the n.f.l. and the p.r.g. of the r.s.v.n. and in our own name, wish to extend to your excellencies and, through your excellencies, to the central committee of the communist party of china, the government, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the brotherly chinese people our warmest greetings.

24 years ago, the heroic chinese people, under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by respected chairman mao tsetung, defeated the brutal fascist war of aggression, drove the chiang kai-shek traitorous clique out of the mainland and founded the great people's republic of china. this wonderful victory opened up a new era in the history of the chinese people, was of great international significance, and gave powerful encouragement to the national liberation movement of asia, africa and latin america.

after liberation, the heroic chinese people, by giving full play to the national tradition of tenacious revolutionary struggle and the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, have quickly built the old, poor and backward china into a prosperous socialist country with modern industry, all-round developed agriculture, powerful national defence and advanced science and technology. the life of the people is improving daily and the international position of the people's republic of china is rising continuously.

the people, the national front for liberation and the p.r.g. of the republic of south viet nam are highly elated at the extremely tremendous successes and sincerely

wish the chinese people many new and more brilliant successes in the building of a powerful people's republic of china so as to make due contributions to peace, national independence, democracy and social progress of the people of asia and in the rest of the world.

in the sacred cause of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation in the past and in the present stage of very arduous and complicated revolutionary struggle, the south vietnamese people have always enjoyed positive and powerful support and tremendous and effective assistance given by the communist party of china, the government, the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the chinese people in the lofty spirit of internationalism.

on this glorious day of historic significance, we, on behalf of the people, the n.f.l. and the p.r.g. of the r.s.v.n., wish to express our sincere and deep gratitude to the esteemed chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china, the government, the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the brotherly chinese people for their warm support and assistance.

may the great friendship and deep militant solidarity between the peoples of south viet nam and china last for ever.

lawyer nguyen huu tho
president of the presidium of the central committee
of the south viet nam national front for liberation
and president of the advisory council of the
provisional revolutionary government of the
republic of south viet nam

huynh tan phat
president of the provisional revolutionary
government of the republic of south viet nam

south viet nam, september 29, 1973

Chinese National Day Marked in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 30, 1973)

a grand meeting was held here last evening in the hanoi municipal theatre to warmly celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

the meeting was organized by the viet nam fatherland front central committee, the viet nam-china friendship association and the viet nam commission for cultural relations with foreign countries.

over the rostrum were hung the national flags of viet nam and china. a streamer inscribed with "the great friendship and militant solidarity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples are evergreen" was hung in the meeting hall.

present at the meeting were hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the national assembly standing committee; hoang quoc viet, member of the party central committee, presidium member of the viet nam fatherland front central committee and president of the viet nam-china friendship association; responsible members of departments concerned nguyen van huyen, hoang van tien and vu quoc uy; and representatives of government organs and mass organizations.

nguyen van tien, head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam in the d.r.v.n., was also present at the meeting.

chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n. wang yu-ping and many chinese embassy officials and representatives of the chinese technicians working in the d.r.v.n. attended.

comrade hoang quoc viet made an opening speech.

then, nguyen van huyen, minister of education and vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association, took the floor. on behalf of the vietnamese people, he extended the warmest greetings to the chinese people, the chinese communist party, the government of the people's republic of china and chairman mao tsetung.

nguyen van huyen warmly praised the great achievements china has recorded in socialist construction. he pointed out: inspired by the tenth national congress of the communist party of china, the chinese people are uniting more closely and advancing valiantly, determined to seize still greater victories in the cause of building the ever more prosperous and powerful people's republic of china. china's tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction have made her a strong socialist country with ever higher international prestige. he said that the protracted struggle waged by the chinese people to recover taiwan --

an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china -- will be crowned with success.

he enthusiastically hailed the unquenchable militant friendship between the peoples of viet nam and china. he stated: "the great friendship and militant solidarity between viet nam and china meticulously nurtured by president ho chi minh and chairman mao tsetung have stood the numerous tests of revolutionary struggle and become ever more profound and solicitous, and will grow along with the development of the revolution of the two peoples."

he continued: "we are very glad to note that the close friendship between our two peoples has recorded a new step of development marked by the successful friendship visit of the d.r.v.n. party and government delegation to the people's republic of china."

he said that the vietnamese people are resolved to keep the sentiments of "both comrades and brothers", continue to foster the great friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples and make it unquenchable, evergreen and lasting from generation to generation.

nguyen van huyen sternly condemned the u.s. and the saigon administration for their repeated violations of the paris agreement and the june 13, 1973 joint communique.

then, ambassador wang yu-ping spoke at the meeting. he gave an account of the great achievements on all fronts scored by the chinese people in the past 24 years under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party of china. he dealt with successful convocation of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china.

he warmly congratulated the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia on the great victories in their just cause. he said: "as comrades-in-arms and brothers of the vietnamese people and the other indochinese peoples, we are glad to see that the revolutionary situation in indochina has undergone a profound change."

speaking of the fraternal friendship between the chinese and vietnamese peoples, ambassador wang yu-ping said: "the friendship fostered by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and president ho, the great leader of the vietnamese people, based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and tempered through long revolutionary struggles, is unbreakable". he said: "just as president ho said, 'profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers.' and just as chairman mao has said, 'we are of the same family exclamation'"

"last june," he went on, "the visit of the d.r.v.n. party and government delegation led by comrades le duan

and pham van dong made a great contribution to the further development of this friendship. the chinese people are resolved to do all they can to unceasingly strengthen and develop the great friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties, countries and peoples. in the new stage after the restoration of peace, we will, as in the war years, fulfil our internationalist obligations. we will firmly support the vietnamese people's just struggle till complete victory."

the speeches of vice-president nguyen van huyen and ambassador wang yu-ping were punctuated by warm applause.

the meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the people of china and viet nam. after the meeting, vietnamese artistes presented excellent performances.

earlier, a report on china's achievements in socialist construction was made at a meeting held by the viet nam-china friendship association on the evening of september 26.

a photo exhibition on china's architecture, sponsored by the viet nam commission for cultural relations with foreign countries, the viet nam-china friendship association and the viet nam architecture association, opened here on the afternoon of september 29.

responsible members of departments concerned of viet nam and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy attended the report meeting and the opening ceremony of the exhibition.

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